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N.A. Islands

8 140

Islands 8 140

Map catalogued



A
BRIEF DESCRIPTION
AND
Historical Notices
OF THE
ISLAND OF JERSEY,
WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF ITS
MILITARY, CIVIL, AND ECCLESIASTICAL
GOVERNMENT,
OF ITS LAWS AND PRIVILEGES,
AND
A CONCISE ENUMERATION OF ITS NATURAL
Curiosities and Antiquities,
CONTAINED IN
A SHORT TOUR THROUGH THE DIFFERENT PARISHES:
PARTICULARLY INTENDED
FOR THE USE OF OCCASIONAL VISITORS.

A NEW EDITION, REVISED AND CORRECTED.

JERSEY:
PRINTED AND SOLD BY C. LE LIEVRE.
1832.

PREFACE.

THE want experienced by every stranger of a description of Jersey, containing within a short compass a summary of the most useful information respecting its present state and general peculiarities, induced the author of the following pages to present them to the public view. The only descriptive publications extending to the history, laws, and political constitution of the Island, now to be obtained, however great may be their intrinsic value, do not seem adapted, from various causes, to the purposes of an occasional visitor. Changes of the most extensive nature have taken place since the period when Falle's History was written, and the account by Plees is too diffuse for the generality of casual readers : from the former work, however, as the best authority on many subjects, much valuable information has been derived, and the latter has been occasionally consulted ; at the same time much interesting matter has been obtained from peculiar sources of information to which the writer of this description had access.

An opportunity having been afforded by a second edition to correct and improve the former work, it is hoped that this little volume will be found to furnish all the intelligence which a cursory account, having reference to so many subjects, can be expected to present.

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ERRATA.

Page	7	Line	7	for <i>supercede</i> , read supersede.
—	11	—	29	— <i>in the Terrace</i> , on the Terrace.
—	25	—	3	— <i>impôt on Spirits</i> , impôt on Wines
	and Spirits.			
—	28	—	3	— <i>excursions</i> , — incursions.
—	44	—	15	— <i>his religious</i> — its religious.
—	61	—	1	— <i>invested</i> , — vested.
—	66	—	11	— <i>of its</i> — to its
—	108	—	28 & 29	<i>in all Churches</i> , in all the Churches.

CHAPTER THE FIRST.

Situation, Name, General Description, &c.

THE Island of Jersey lies in $49^{\circ} 16'$ north latitude, and $2^{\circ} 22'$ longitude west of London. Its extreme length from the north-west to south-west is twelve miles, and its greatest width about six; containing at low water, when the sands of the numerous bays are most exposed, an area of $62\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or nearly forty thousand English acres, with a population of 34000 persons. The land on the north-eastern coast, which is abrupt and rocky, rises to a considerable height, and with a gradual, but unequal inclination, slopes towards the south, where its elevation above the sea is trifling.

It appears from the Itinerary of the Emperor Antoninus, that the Island was known to the Romans by the name of Cæsarea; from which, according to Camden, the more modern word, Jersey, is derived. It is also noticed in many old writings as the Island of Augia; a name which some have supposed it to have originally borne, before the Roman invasion; and it is not improbable that in those ages, when geographical knowledge was imperfect and limited, it received in different places various other appellations which have since given way to that which it now retains.

Jersey is the most extensive of those Islands which lie in the bay formed by Cape de la Hogue and Cape de Frehelle, and is little more than five leagues distant from Carteret on the coast of Normandy, and less than thirty from Weymouth, one of the nearest English ports. It is nearly surrounded with longridges of rocks, some of which are always exposed, others only at low water, and many wholly concealed; while the currents and eddies formed by them are so rapid and strong, that the approach is difficult and dangerous to those unacquainted with the coast: and the few points on which it safely can be reached by strangers is, probably, one of the causes of its comparative freedom from invasion during the late periods, and that it still remains a part of the British dominion; for though art has done much to assist its defence, nature must be allowed to have done more.

The Island is divided into twelve parishes; those bordering on the North are Trinity, St. John's, St. Mary's; on the west lie St. Ouen's, St. Brelade's, St. Peter's; on the South, St. Lawrence's, St. Helier's, and St. Saviour's; the East comprises St. Clement's, Grouville, and St. Martin's. These are again subdivided, in proportion to their size, into a number of smaller districts, called *Vingtaines* in eleven of the Parishes, from their having contained only twenty houses at the time of their original foundation; but in St. Ouen's termed *Cueillettes*, perhaps because some of the early Seigneurs, possessing the whole parish as their property, so divided it for the sake of greater readiness in collecting the rents. Each parish has communication with the sea, which possibly arose from a singular privilege existing in the Island. From each of the parish churches; which in former days were sanctuaries for those who, after the commission of a capital offence, took refuge there, a path one perch in width, and called *perquage* from the latin word *pertica*, ran in a direct line to the sea, and had the same power of protection with the Church itself. Criminals, on abjuring their

country, according to the practice of the time, were conducted in safety to the water, and thus enabled to quit the Island. The reformation, which no longer allowed the Church to be the sanctuary of vice, destroyed also the power of perquages to shelter criminals from justice; they were seized by the crown as waste lands, and granted away by Charles the Second; and few will regret that of their former existence, the remembrance only now remains.

The line of coast is irregularly broken by numerous sandy bays; the largest are St. Aubin's, St. Ouen's, Boulay, and Grouville. St. Aubin's is of the most importance, as the two principal towns and harbours of St. Helier and St. Aubin are situated on the eastern and western sides of it. The hills between are extremely fertile, studded with farms, wood, and houses, and incline gradually to the water; presenting a cheerful and beautiful prospect, which is heightened by the picturesque appearance of Elizabeth Castle, an ancient fortress which lies near the harbour of St. Helier, and is surrounded at high water by the sea. This bay opens exactly to the south; and at its mouth expands three miles in width, and in depth sweeps above two miles into the land. St. Ouen's lying to the west, and bounded on the north and South by the lofty and rugged rocks of l'Étacq and the Corbière, is the most capacious of the bays; it has no harbour or protection for shipping of any size, and is exposed to the roll of the Atlantic; the surrounding country is of a rude and bold character. Grouville bay is the third in size, and stretches from La Rocque to the Castle of Mont-Orgueil, one of the most interesting and striking objects of antiquity in the Island, below whose walls is the small pier and harbour of Gorey, frequented by the vessels engaged in the oyster-fishery. Boulay bay, on the northern coast, is formed by high and abrupt rocks, which rise above two hundred feet from the sea. The States, the legislative assembly of Jersey, have lately given the sum of £3,500 to construct a pier

there, which can only be considered as the commencement of a more extensive work, necessary for the defence of all the surrounding Islands. The want of a good harbour, wherein the British Squadron, employed during the war to watch the movements of the French Navy, may occasionally find secure shelter, has been frequently felt. The extension of the present pier to the distance of a few hundred feet will form an excellent port, affording a sufficient depth of water to allow sloops and steam-vessels, and even frigates of a large class to float in safety at any time of tide, whilst all the other harbours are dry at its reflux ; and the roadstead in the bay itself, the easiest of access and the best anchorage of any in the vicinity of the Islands, offers, on account of its situation in view of Guernsey, Alderney, and the coast of France, the most eligible station for the squadron. Small, but convenient piers have also been lately erected in Rozel bay, in the parish of St. Martin, and at La Rocque, in the parish of Grouville, which are principally frequented by the vessels employed in the fisheries ; and there are many other bays and inlets of a smaller size round the coast, which are all distinguished by varied and romantic scenery ; among the most remarkable are St. Catherine's and St. Brelade's.

The general face of the country throughout the Island is, with few exceptions, characterized by wood and richness of cultivation, and is diversified with a continual undulation of ground ; hills and valleys constantly succeeding one another. The soil is in almost every part very productive ; light and occasionally sandy or gravelly on the higher grounds, but in the valleys and lower lands always rich and deep, and amply repaying whatever labour may be expended on it with an exuberant vegetation. Cottages, single and in groups, are thickly scattered over the whole Island, to each of which an orchard is generally attached. They are built in a solid and substantial manner of rough stone, and almost always thatched ; a mode of covering which is effected here with sin-

gular neatness, and found very durable. The inhabitants are generally the proprietors, and seldom absolutely poor ; and many, by care and saving habits, accumulate considerable property from the profits of very small farms. Water is every where plentiful ; small streams run through the valleys which intersect the country, irrigating the meadows, and turning the wheels of numerous corn-mills : there are also many medicinal springs, principally chalybeate, but they are not much attended to. The inclosures are small, varying in size from half an acre to two or three acres, which they rarely exceed. They are usually formed by large banks of earth, often above six or eight feet high, partly faced with rough uncemented stone work, and planted at the top with hedges and trees, which frequently overhang the road, and even close over many of the less public paths ; and when viewed from a distance, give, in conjunction with the very numerous orchards, that thickly wooded appearance which the country possesses. Plantations of timber or underwood are rare, except on the sides of steep hills where the soil is shallow ; the level and best ground is too valuable, and brings too quick a profit, to be often so employed. Good meadow-land in the neighbourhood of St. Helier's, and even at some distance from it, if easily irrigated, is often let at the rate of eight or ten pounds per annum, for an English acre.* Thriving orchards are frequently let at above five pounds an acre, or sixty livres a vergée. Of course many are of much lower value ; but some judgment may be formed of the productive quality of the best soil, when farmers can afford to give so high a rent for it. The tenant has no taxes to pay, but the ground is let subject to tithes, which are not however claimed to any thing like their just amount.

The Island is peculiarly favorable to the growth of the apple-tree, and the orchards occupy a very large proportion

* The usual measurement of ground is computed by vergées. Two vergées and $\frac{1}{2}$ equal an English statute acre. Google

of the cultivated land ; many estates almost wholly consisting of them. They are the greatest source of profit to the farmer, who is sure of a ready sale for any quantity of fruit or cider he may have to dispose of, both being very largely exported to England. This does not appear to have been formerly the case, and has consequently greatly increased the value of property. Falle, the old historian, after noticing the productive nature of the land, and the vast quantity of cider made, observes that it must be consumed in Jersey, very little being exported ; and it is singular, when the abundance in his time is considered, that in the reign of Queen Mary so little was made, that the inhabitants and garrison were supplied with beer from England, the land being almost wholly employed in tillage. Since the age of Falle, who states cider to be the only product of which the Island had an over-plus, a source of profit has arisen in the cultivation of potatoes ; they are grown with success and in large quantities, and thrive even under the shade of the apple-trees ; they form one of the chief articles of exportation, and are sent to England, Scotland, Gibraltar, and various other places.

French is the language of the Islanders. In the service of the Church, and in all judicial and public proceedings, pure French is observed ; but that spoken by the common people is corrupt. It is founded on the old Norman French, which prevailed in France during the reigns of Francis the First and Henry the Second, and was employed by the writers of that age ; but it also abounds with singularities of expression, accent, and pronunciation, varying in the different parishes, and followed only in particular districts, in the same way that in the different counties of England local peculiarities are observable. English is however the language almost universally adopted in society, and few are to be found in the neighbourhood of the town, even among the lower orders, who do not in some degree understand

and speak it ; and the increasing intercourse with Great Britain, the growing intelligence of the people, and the number of children belonging to the poorer classes who are instructed solely in English in the National and other Schools, will shortly cause the language to be equally well known with the French, and perhaps eventually to supercede it altogether.

The principal town is called St. Helier's, after Helerius, a pious recluse who was murdered in one of the early incursions of the Normans, and covers a considerable portion of the parish of the same name ; it is still rapidly increasing, and the ground around is sought after at high prices for building on. The situation is in many respects well chosen ; a range of hills affords shelter from the northerly winds, and the supply of water is sufficiently abundant. At the last census, taken in 1826, the whole parish contained a population of 14,115 persons ; but these numbers have been greatly added to, since that period, by the constant influx of strangers. The streets are well paved ; those lately built are regular and wide ; and the authorities are anxious as opportunities occur, and the funds at their disposal admit, to improve the appearance of the older portions of the town, and to add to its convenience. The spirit of improvement and enterprize is actively at work in all classes, and the alterations which have been effected within the last ten years, with regard to the appearance as well as the size of the place, are of a nature to surprise those who knew it in its former state, and are a good proof of its flourishing condition. Gas has lately been introduced in the greater part of the shops ; the streets also are to be lighted in the same manner ; the expense of paving and repairing them, and of many improvements, is defrayed by the interest of the money paid by the British Government for the purchase of the hill on which Fort-Regent has been erected.

The Court-House, which is the only seat of judicature, is

a plain but neat structure, originally built in the year 1647, but much altered since that time. It forms part of one side of the place where the market was formerly held, now covered with flag-stones, and called the Royal-Square. The interior of the building is well adapted to business. A portion, containing the seats and tables for the Officers of the Court, is divided off from an outer space left open to the public, the walls of which are ornamented with a full length portrait of Marshal Conway, formerly Governor of the Island, by Gainsborough, and one of George the Third, by an artist of the name of Jean, a native of the Island. Besides the Court, the building contains apartments for the assembly of the States.

The present Market-Place is arranged in a particularly neat and convenient manner. Against three sides of the inclosure piazzas are erected, under which are seats allotted to those who sell eggs, butter, vegetables, &c. ; sufficient room is left for the purchasers to be also under shelter. The central buildings, which are on a similar plan, form two double rows of small shops occupied by the butchers, who are forbidden to expose their meat for sale elsewhere. The fourth side, in which are the principal entrances, fronts a wide and handsome street, called after the late Lieutenant-Governor, Halkett-Place, and is separated from it by a lofty iron railing ; a small space is walled off, and appointed for the sale of fish. In the immediate neighbourhood stands the Cattle-Market, which is also well adapted to the purpose. Wednesdays and Saturdays are the two market days, but the latter is the principal one ; and the supply of meat, poultry, fruit, and every description of vegetable produce, is generally excellent and abundant. The butter is much esteemed ; the beef, veal, and pork are very good ; and the mutton much better than it was a few years ago, a superior breed of sheep having been introduced into the Island. During the winter wild-fowl and game are

Brought in great plenty from France, and sold at amoderate rate. The supply of fish, with the exception of shell-fish, is uncertain, and the better sorts are often scarce and dear. Few are fishermen by trade ; almost all the country people owning small portions of ground, which they cultivate and live on, find it more to their advantage to attend to their little farms, than to depend for their livelihood on fishing ; it is therefore an occupation seldom followed except during the intervals of agricultural labour, and even then the oyster fishery is generally preferred, as yielding a larger profit and surer return.

The Parish Church of St. Helier is supposed to have been built about the year 1341, which is the date of its consecration by the Bishop of Coutance, to whom it was then subject. Subsequent alterations and enlargements have in a great measure destroyed its original form, which was that of a cross, a shape almost universally adopted in the early ages of Norman architecture ; it has a plain square tower ; but its exterior affords little to please the eye ; and the effect of the interior is much diminished by the too common neglect of uniformity and attention to the character of the building, in the additions made to it at different times. It contains a good organ, and a few handsome monuments and tablets ; one of which is placed to the memory of Major Peirson, who fell at the head of the troops, in the defence of the Island against the French in the year 1781, and was erected at the expense of the States. The Church contains about 1400 persons. No bodies have been interred in the Church-Yard since the opening of the new burying ground, about four years ago, in the neighbourhood of the town.

St. James' Chapel is a beautiful gothic building, undertaken by shareholders, and opened for public worship in 1829 ; it will accommodate about 1100 persons. The pulpit, desk, and pews, are of wainscot oak richly carved, and

the expense attending the completion of the whole has been very large. St. Paul's Chapel can contain nearly 1000 persons, and was opened in 1818 ; it is a neat and well finished edifice, ornamented with a portico supported by four columns of Jersey granite. There are chapels of almost every denomination of dissenters.

In the middle of the town, near the Church, is the public library. It consists of about five thousand volumes ; the largest proportion of which, together with the building containing them, was the munificent gift of the Rev. Philip Falle, a native of the Island and its historian, and Chaplain to William the Third. The remaining portion, with the exception of a few donations by different individuals, was presented more recently by Dr. Dumaesq. Many useful and valuable books are to be found amongst the number, particularly on theological subjects ; and it is much to be regretted that some steps are not taken by the States to enrich the collection, by supplying works in those branches of literature and science in which it may be found most deficient, and by adding modern publications. The foundation already exists of what might easily be made a most valuable institution. A small annual allowance for the purchase of books, placed at the disposal of the Committee of the Library, would in a short time, if judiciously applied, render it an establishment of essential benefit to the Island. While large sums are freely given for the construction of piers, and the carrying on of other public works, few would be found willing to oppose a small annual grant to an institution of such general interest, and so creditable to the place. The subscription is five shillings a year ; no books are suffered to be removed from the room, which is open three days during the week.

The prison stands in the outskirts of the town, and is a handsome building, faced with the granite from St. John's

parish. An arcade of the length of one hundred and twenty feet supports the front, and gives it a light appearance. The cells for criminals are clean and airy ; those occupied by debtors are sufficiently spacious ; and every indulgence of exercise is permitted consistent with security. Some new regulations have lately been introduced respecting the state and discipline of the prison which will prove of material advantage. Not far distant stands the Hospital ; part of the expense of its support is defrayed by a fund originally formed by donations and bequests ; the deficiency is supplied by the different parishes. The building has recently been much increased in consequence of a munificent legacy from the late Charles Robin, Esq., of St. Aubin's ; who left to trustees the sum of £2,500 which was to be suffered to accumulate at interest to £3,000 ; £2,000 of which was then to be applied to rebuilding a wing of the Hospital, burnt down when formerly occupied by troops, with the purpose of adding to it a Chapel for the accommodation of the inmates ; and the interest of the remainder was to be appropriated for ever to the payment of a Chaplain, who must be a native of the Island, holding no parochial benefice. The value and utility of this bequest, thus providing regular spiritual instruction for the poor, blind, and needy, in every sense, cannot be too highly appreciated.

The new Theatre has been completed about two years ; it stands in the centre of the Crescent, a row of buildings very ornamental to the upper part of the town, which has also been much improved in appearance by the handsome houses lately erected in the Terrace.

The charitable and religious institutions existing in St. Helier's are numerous and well conducted. The National School consists of about 200 boys and 150 girls, who are taught to read and write, and the first elements of arithmetic, with the addition, in the female department, of plain

needlework. The whole receive that religious instruction which is the principal feature of the establishment. The Parochial Sunday School contains 300 boys and girls. There is also a flourishing Infant School, into which children are admitted from two to six years of age. A District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, a Church Missionary Association, and Bible Society, have long been established. Among the Societies for the relief of the necessitous, the most considerable are the Philanthropic, the Benevolent, and the Dorcas.

The commerce of the Island has increased in so great a degree since the peace, that upwards of 20,000 tons of shipping are now employed by and belong to the merchants and inhabitants, and about 60,000 tons annually enter the harbour. To afford sufficient accommodation and better shelter to so many vessels, the old and inconvenient pier has been enlarged at the expense of £61,000 sterling. It is entirely built of granite, and faced with blocks of a very large size, brought from the quarries in St. John's, and will be a lasting memorial of the public spirit and opulence of Jersey.* The principal trade is to Newfoundland and South America ; at the former place many large establishments for catching and salting the fish, which is afterwards sent to different parts of the world, belong to the Island merchants. Two or three ships are annually built in Jersey, and principally of the native oak ; some have lately been launched of the size of 400 tons. The merchants take great pride in the appearance and condition of their vessels, which are particularly well found and appointed. A new line of Quays is now in progress, running from the upper end of the pier near the

*The Quays were built by the following gentlemen : Mr. David DeQuetteville, Mr. Philip Nicolle jun., Mr. Aaron de Ste. Croix, Messrs. Hemery brothers, Mr. Nicholas Le Quesne jun., Mr. Ph. Janvrin, Messrs. Thos. and Thos. Mallet, Mr. Elias Durell jun., Mr. John Cosnard, Mr. Abraham De La Mare, Revd. Frs. Perret, Mr. Edouard Nicolle, and Mr. Clement Nicolle.

town, in a straight line along the water, towards the Hospital, which, when completed, will form a noble work. It will be found of material service to those who bring their produce from the western parts of the Island, to ship it at the pier, and will reclaim much ground from the sea and the shore, which will be very valuable for mercantile buildings.

The town and harbour of St. Helier are protected by Fort Regent and Elizabeth Castle. Fort Regent, which is a modern erection of considerable size and strength, is built upon the Mont de la Ville, a solid rock rising one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea, at high water, overhanging the harbour and town, and commanding the bay of St. Aubin. The whole expense attending the completion of the fortress was defrayed by the British Government, and is supposed to have amounted to a million sterling ; £11,280 were given for the hill on which it stands ; the interest of which, as has been remarked, is applied to the improvement of the town. The well is worthy of observation ; it is cut through the solid rock to the depth of 233 feet, and will yield daily 6,000 gallons of the purest water. This spot has always been considered as one well calculated for the purposes of defence ; and an ordinance of Edward the Sixth, dated April the 16th 1550, is still in existence, in which the inhabitants are recommended to construct fortifications there, which, in case of invasion, might afford them a place of security. The Duke of Somerset, afterwards Protector, was then Governor, or, as he was styled at that period, Captain of the Island, and began a citadel in Alderney, the completion of which was prevented by his death : why, therefore, he neglected the defence of this Island, it is not easy to conjecture.

Elizabeth Castle, which forms another protection to the harbour, is surrounded with the sea at high water, and is three quarters of a mile distant from the town. The reflux

of the tide leaves the intermediate space dry, and exposes a natural communication of loose stones, which runs in a direct line across the sands to the town, and is called the Bridge. This Castle was originally projected in the year 1551, during the reign of Edward the sixth; and in the year 1577 a mode was adopted of raising funds to assist in its erection, for which not even the poverty of the times, nor the necessity of the fortress, could afford an excuse or justification. The Churches were plundered; and not merely were those things carried off which were connected with popish superstition, but even the bells were taken away, one only being left for each Church. These were shipped to be disposed of in France, but never reached their destination; the vessel foundered at sea; and, either owing to the impossibility of raising funds, or the feelings of the people, the erection of the castle was left to a succeeding reign. The present building was first begun in the year 1586, and named in honor of the Queen; great additions were made during the reign of Charles the First, particularly in the year 1636; further improvements took place in 1665, and much was done during the last century. It is now divided into three wards, and contains barracks for a considerable number of men, with extensive and formidable batteries. The principal entrance is on the north side, which fronts St. Helier's.

The town of St. Aubin, which is next in importance, is situated in the parish of St. Brelade, and lies nearly at the extremity of the bay, at the distance of four miles from St. Helier's. It possesses the advantage of a small pier, which was commenced at the close of the seventeenth century, and completed in 1819, and is protected by a fortress mounting fourteen guns, which is surrounded by the water at high tide. The town, though irregularly built, contains many good houses, and was formerly inhabited by a large proportion of the richest merchants of the Island; but the completion of the very superior harbour at St. Helier's, and its consequent in-

creasing commercial importance, have contributed to withdraw from St. Aubin's many of its former wealthy inhabitants. A small market place has been lately opened on a plan resembling that of St. Helier's.

Gorey is a village fast increasing in size and importance ; the population is fluctuating, but considerable during the season of the oyster fishery, which commences early in the year, and lasts till the end of May. About one half of the vessels engaged in it belong to the Island, the rest are English, principally from the Medway ; the whole number exceeds two hundred. This fishery is of great benefit to the Island in general, as well as to Gorey, of which it is the chief support. It creates a very large circulation of money, and affords employment to some hundreds of persons. The oysters brought in are laid on the beach, and sorted according to their size ; the largest are left for consumption in the Island, and the rest are purchased by dealers, who lay them upon particular parts of the coast of England, where they are allowed to remain some time previously to their being brought into the London market. The sum annually introduced by this fishery is supposed to amount to £20,000.

The constant bustle occasioned by the sailing and return of the many vessels engaged, the necessary repairs they require, the various trades requisite to supply the wants of so numerous an assemblage of men, cause the village of Gorey, during the period of the fishing season, to exhibit a singular scene of busy life, and of active employment and industry.

A strong contrast is afforded by the deserted appearance of Mont Orgueil Castle ; a noble monument of former dignity. This ancient edifice is built upon a lofty rock, projecting into the sea ; and the majesty of its appearance obtained for it the present appropriate name, which is said to

have been conferred by the Duke of Clarence, brother to Henry the Fifth. When, or by whom it was originally constructed, remains yet to be learnt. History, however, proves it to have been a fortress of importance at as early a period as the reign of King John ; and it derives interest from having been a place of refuge to Charles the Second, when in exile, and of captivity to the memorable Prynne. It is now falling into a state of decay ; no money is expended to repair or preserve it. But though much has suffered from time, much has remained perfect and uninjured ; and the solidity of the building will long cause the existence of sufficient to excite our interest and attention.

The gentlemen's seats are not confined to the neighbourhood of St. Helier's, but are scattered over the Island ; to most good, gardens and green-houses are attached. The chaumontelle pear arrives here at a degree of perfection in size and flavour that it no where reaches but in this, and the neighbouring Island of Guernsey. It is highly esteemed, and large prices are given for the choicest fruit, to be sent as presents, or for sale, to England. Nor are the soil and air less favorable to other garden produce ; the wall fruit is large and fine ; grapes ripen well under glass, without stove-heat ; and the softness of the climate allows the free growth, in the open air, of many of those shrubs and flowers that require protection and warmth in most parts of England. The winters are mild, and commence late ; they are attended with a good deal of rain, and often with gales of wind, which occasionally blow with great violence from the south-west, the prevailing quarter during that season ; but snow seldom remains many days on the ground, and frost is rarely known to continue longer than is necessary to check premature vegetation. It need scarcely be added that every species of corn, and all the artificial grasses grown by the English agriculturist, arrive here at perfection, and are produced in the greatest abundance ; "*Fundit humo facilem victam jus-*

tissima tellus." The climate seems also to be favorable to health ; the rate of mortality, taken throughout the Island, is not great, nor is it subject to any particular violent disorders. In the country parishes, especially St. Martin's, many reach a very advanced age ; but alas ! it cannot now be said of Jersey, as in the days of Camden, "there is no business for physicians."

It appears from the statement of Quayle, who visited the Island in the year 1812, as an inspector for the Board of Agriculture, that out of 39,580 acres, which is the exact extent at low water, 24,000 acres were then in a state of cultivation, 2000 were unclosed, which he was inclined to think might be profitably farmed, and that the quantity of rock and land irreclaimably barren did not exceed 360 acres, a small proportion for the size of the Island. The rest of the number comprised the very extensive sands of the numerous bays, only exposed at ebb tide, the various roads, lanes, and paths, and the sites of the towns, villages, &c. The buildings have considerably encroached since that period upon the cultivated soil; but the land brought under husbandry has perhaps more than equalled the quantity taken from it ; and as capital, and the spirit of enterprize increase, the farmers will no doubt endeavour to render useful those spots which might at last be brought to yield a return. The largest tract existing here in a state of absolute barrenness is the Quenvais, a waste of about 700 acres, situated in the parishes of St. Peter and St. Brelade ; it is said to have been once more fertile than any other part of the Island, but is now destitute of wood or shelter of any sort, and completely over-blown with sand raised from the shore, about 300 years ago, by the violence of a tempest. Regarding the possibility of much of this land being again brought into cultivation, different opinions exist ; perhaps the greatest obstacle is the expense which would attend it. By way of experiment, and of excitement to others, General Don, when Lieutenant Governor

of the Island, enclosed about twenty acres of the most barren parts, and brought them into such a state of cultivation as to produce potatoes, lucerne, and various other crops, and proved that the work might be accomplished to a greater extent. His method was to remove the sand from the surface, and to bring up the soil which had been buried beneath it; this formed the heaviest expense attending the experiment, and cost about £10 a vergée, or £22 10s. an acre. His example has not, however, as yet been followed, though the excellent roads now made across the Quenvais, afford facilities for improvement which the General did not enjoy. It has, perhaps, been ascertained that the produce raised would never be sufficient to pay for the expense of preparing the ground, unless some cheaper means could be devised for doing so.

But great as has been the injury effected by storms in this deterioration of the soil, it is not the only proof of their power which this part of the Island has suffered. On this point the sea has materially gained upon the land, and no inconsiderable portion has been swept away by its encroachment. At a period not more remote than the end of the fourteenth, or the beginning of the fifteenth century, groves of oaks, and fertile meadows, occupied a part of St. Ouen's bay, now overflowed by the waves; and at some particular seasons of the year, when the tide recedes to a greater distance than usual, the stems of trees, and the traces of habitations, are still observable.

That the calamity was extensive, and the loss of property great, does not rest upon conjecture: a record is still in existence granting to an inhabitant of the parish the privilege of feeding his herds of swine in the forest of St. Ouen's; and the following extract from a patent issued in the reign of Charles the First, gives many particulars of the district overwhelmed, and affords some information respecting the proprietor of the greatest part of it.

“ The fief Morville and Robillard, being a part and parcel of the fief St. Germain in the Island of Jersey, appertained anciently to a gentleman of the name of John Wallis; his manor was situated on the same fief in the valley and country of a village called l’Etacq, on the borders of the sea, and was called the manor of La Braquette, near which there was a forest of oak and other large trees, on the East, and to the North of the said manor, which is now below high water mark. The said valley and manor have for many years been covered by the sea; nevertheless, when the sea goes down there are still seen ruins of the said manor: and after a tempest, and damage caused by the sea, is found a quantity of large oak trees, where formerly was the said valley of l’Etacq. After the sea had so over-run its bounds, the said Wallis retired to the Parish of St. Laurens, in the said Island, where he built a château now in ruins, which is called château St. Germain. Which château and fief aforesaid, the successors of Wallis possessed and enjoyed ’till it came to Jeffery Wallis, son of Rollin, who engaged in the civil wars against Edward the Fourth, of England, and was killed, with the Earl of Warwick, at the battle of Barnet, on Easter day, in the 10th year of the reign of the said king, 14th of April 1471.”

The general, and almost only mode of manuring the ground is by the use of a particular species of sea-weed, locally termed vrac. The oldest existing records prove it to have been used and greatly esteemed from time immemorial; and so highly is it now prized and sought after, that its growth is protected by the laws of the Island, which only permit its being cut from the rocks at one particular season of the year on the western, and at two different periods on the eastern coast, where it is found in the greatest quantities. Even the vrac which is thrown upon the beach is the subject of regulations, being portioned out amongst the proprietors and occupiers of land, according to the extent

of their respective estates. It is used in different ways ; being either spread fresh upon the ground, and dug or ploughed in at once, or is first allowed to decompose upon the surface ; or else, having been burnt to ashes, is in that state used as manure, particularly when corn is to follow. In any state, and used in any manner, it is highly beneficial to the soil, and seems to restore its strength, however exhausted from repeated crops, by its unctuous and saline properties ; but the ashes are a more lasting manure than the fresh weed ; and the poor after burning it during the winter as fuel in their cottages, for which purpose they dry it in the sun, are able to obtain, in exchange for eight measures of these ashes, one measure of wheat. To every soil, whether light or heavy, the *vraic* is applied and found serviceable ; and though neither lime or chalk is found in the Island, the want of them is not felt by the husbandman.

The mode of agriculture, and manner of farming, differ in many respects from the systems followed in most parts of England, and the method practised has often been condemned as one long followed without any attempt at improvement. It is however admitted, by many experienced persons, to be the best suited to the place. The peculiarities of the soil and climate require a particular method of culture, and succession of crops ; and the small size of the estates renders the introduction of the machinery used in English husbandry, in most instances useless. Many of the English who have commenced farming according to their own methods, have at last come to the Island system, as, on the whole, answering better. The farmers, with the exception of those gentlemen who hold more considerable estates in their own hands, seldom employ any labourers on their lands ; the work is done by themselves and their family, the females taking a part. When any particular exertions are required, as when a field is to be ploughed, or a crop of potatoes to be dug up, they obtain the assistance of their neighbours,

who are always ready to attend with their carts and horses, and receive the same help themselves when they need it. The natives of the Island being mostly in a state of independence, and possessing more or less property of their own, seldom work out for hire; the labourers employed by the gentlemen are mostly British or French, and the rate of wages is about twelve shillings a week.

Very little care is bestowed, even by the richest farmers, on the appearance of their horses, harness, and carts; the former are rough and untrimmed, the traces and reins generally of rope, and the collars frequently of straw; the carts are clumsy and heavy, the wheels running loosely upon a long axle, that they may fit the ruts of the bye-roads and lanes. Neither do they often shew much anxiety to improve the appearance of their farms by any kind of ornament; their great desire is to have their buildings substantial and in good condition, and they are consequently rarely allowed to fall out of repair; while the out-houses and walls about the premises are generally built as strongly, and kept as neatly as their dwellings.

The native horses are small, and not remarkable for beauty, but have much to recommend them for agricultural purposes; they are capable of bearing great fatigue, require but little attention, and possess great strength for their size.

The Jersey cows are so generally sought after, and are held in such high estimation, that little need be said in their praise. By a singular misnomer, they are almost universally called in England, Alderney, or Guernsey cows. The breed on the three Islands is very similar; but the average number annually exported from Jersey alone exceeds 1,700, while those sent from the other Islands scarcely amount to one fifth of that number. When in the pastures they are tethered, by which means a waste of grass is prevented, and

a greater number of cattle can be kept on the same extent, than by any other mode ; and they are supposed to yield more milk than when allowed to range unconfined. During the apple season, when they are kept in orchards, their heads are fastened down to their legs with a halter, to prevent their reaching the fruit, by which they are liable to be choked, if such a precaution is neglected. When grass is scarce they are fed with parsnips and turnips.

The Island sheep are of a breed not worthy of much encouragement. They may, perhaps, be considered hardy ; but the flesh is indifferent, the wool black and coarse, and of little value. The manufacture of knit woollen stockings, which was formerly one of the principal occupations of persons of all ages, having been superceded by agriculture, the flocks have decreased in number ; and, probably, as they became of less importance, the quality of the sheep gradually declined. They are certainly now of a breed differing materially from the description afforded us by the early historians. Camden in his work *De Insul. Britan.* mentions the number of the flocks, and notices the peculiarities of most of the sheep from their bearing four horns. "*Terra gregibus abundat ; oves habet multas, et ex eis plurimas quatuor cornibus conspicuas.*" Falle affirms that the ewes had four horns, and the rams six ; " three of each side, one whereof bent forwards towards the nose, another backwards towards the neck, and the third stood erected right upwards in the midst of the other two." But he adds that they were in his time become very rare. They are now altogether extinct.

Very little game is to be found : hares are more numerous than partridges, and pheasants are not known. The red-legged partridge, which in size and brightness of plumage is superior to the grey partridge general in England, was formerly the common species ; it is now rarely seen, and, probably, when met with, is a stray bird from the opposite

coast of France. Woodcocks and snipes are occasionally plentiful during the winter.

Game laws of a very strict character are said to exist, but they are never enforced to their extent, and every body is permitted to shoot. By the original legislative acts, the Jurats, King's Officers, and Lords of Manors where the only persons in the enjoyment of this privilege, and not till a late period, were other landed proprietors suffered to kill game on their own possessions only.

The coast is frequented in the winter by many different species of sea-fowl; amongst the number may be reckoned the Bernacle. The fabulous origin of this bird seems as well here, as in other places, to have been credited till a late period, and its supposed growth from shells adhering to timber long immersed in the sea implicitly believed. But this is, perhaps, scarcely to be wondered at: it was late, even among those possessing greater opportunities of research, before that which was so long imagined to spring up into a bird, was admitted to be in reality "a shell-fish of a particular kind, a species of multivalve, now known as the Poussepieds of Wormius and Lobel, and the *Lepas Anatifera* of "Linnaeus."* Moles and toads are very numerous, but the latter are perfectly harmless, and no venomous reptiles are known.

Though agriculture appears in the early ages of the history of the Island to have been nearly the principal occupation of the inhabitants, and that upon which they mainly depended for subsistence, yet at one period the manufacture of knit-worsted stockings was carried on to a great extent, and was so celebrated and profitable, that laws were enforced to prevent their being made of an inferior quality, to the

*Bewick.

prejudice of their reputation ; and any merchant purchasing such, was liable to a fine. But advantageous as the manufacture might have been in point of return, its tendency to withdraw the labouring classes from other employment was found productive of evil ; it encouraged a system of comparative idleness, and eventually reduced many to want ; and so averse did they become to hard labour, that it appears by an Act of the Court in 1608, that the farmers were unable to cultivate their land, " because numbers of hale and strong persons occupied themselves with knitting stockings, disdain labour," and a scarcity of corn ensued ; it was therefore found necessary to compel all persons above the age of fifteen to assist the farmers in the harvest and vreaking seasons.

But though the manufacture may be said still to exist, yet it now exists only to supply a limited home consumption, and is carried on by females alone. It is the occupation of the old and infirm, and of many of the younger women during their leisure hours, or while attending their stalls in the market ; but it is no longer an article of trade, or an employment which impedes agriculture, or withdraws the husbandman from the plough.

The principal manufacture is that of cider, of which it has been observed that large quantities are annually exported. Cordage, candles, and soap, are also made for Island use and exportation, and some iron-founderies have been lately established, one of which is considerable.

There are several Banks, which issue their own notes, but none above the value of one pound. The States have had a silver coinage of three shilling and eighteen-penny pieces ; but French, Spanish, and English money is also indiscriminately received in circulation. The rate of exchange being in favor of Great Britain, an English shilling passes for 13d. and other coins in proportion.

The revenue of the Island is small, for its exigencies are not great. The harbours are kept in repair by the dues of anchorage, and an impôt on spirits which has long been established for that purpose. The first grant for this impôt, which was then one sous per pottle, was in 1615, and was confirmed by Charles the 1st.; but the distractions of the kingdom prevented its receiving the authority of the great seal till 1649, when it was renewed by letters patent from Charles the 2nd. The public revenue is now chiefly derived from a new impôt upon wines and spirits, and from a sum paid on obtaining licences for opening public-houses.

The following is the amount of the impôt or duty :

On Portuguese, Spanish and Italian Wines, £2 10s. per pipe.

On French and Rhenish Wines, £1 10s. per pipe.

On spirits, one shilling per gallon.

A Publican who sells wines and spirits, pays annually for his licence £3 6s., and for selling spirits only, £1 6s.

The annual revenue of the Island, according to the average, may be thus computed.

Duty on wines and spirits.....	£7,000
Licences on public houses.....	350
Anchorage and harbour dues, &c.}	2,100
applied to the piers.....	

Sterling—£9,450

When any extraordinary or expensive works are under-

taken by the States, they are generally paid for by the profits of a lottery. The military or high roads are kept in order by the different parishes, each inhabitant possessing a horse, cart, or carriage of any description, contributing so many days work of a man, cart and horse, or giving a specified sum in commutation. But the States always assist when a new road is to be made, or any extensive improvement to be carried on. The various parochial improvements are met by a rate levied on the proprietors of land and houses, and the amount is fixed in each parish by an assembly of its principal inhabitants. The payment of a certain amount of rate, varying in the different parishes, gives the privilege of voting in these assemblies: the highest amount required is in Saint-Helier's.

The whole principle of taxation which is politic and just, speaks its own praise and requires no eulogy. The amount raised is trifling, and no portion of it is laid upon the necessities of life, or bears upon the wants of the poorer classes. A state is happy, when its situation is such as to admit of this system, so conducive to the interest and welfare of its people, and to the increase and prosperity of its commerce; and which, adding to the enjoyment of the natural advantages of Jersey, causes it to be resorted to by strangers, and contributes to heighten that attachment to his soil which is felt by every native.

CHAPTER THE SECOND.

Historical Notices of the Island.

HE who seeks much historical information respecting the early periods of Jersey, will seek it in vain : little notice, that is worthy of credit, exists respecting these distant ages ; and even the commencement of historical record is obscured with tradition and fable. There are few annals, on which much reliance can be placed, of an earlier date than the subjugation of the Island by Julius Cæsar. It remained under the Romans till the end of the fifth century, who then no longer possessing their former power, were unable to preserve it when opposed by the barbarian but warlike forces of the Franks. It continued in the possession of this people during a long series of years, when it was again destined to be placed under the control of a different government.

About the year 837, the Normans, a savage and adventurous race, quitting their bleak country for the smiling plains of more Southern Europe, commenced ravaging the western coast of France, and not unfrequently attacked Jersey and the neighbouring Islands. Possessing determined and daring bravery, and by no means destitute of policy or prudence, they were universally successful ; and their confidence increasing with the feebleness of their opponents, they penetrated into the heart of France, and determined upon obtaining by force a permanent settlement.

Fierce and barbarous in their habits, they entertained but little respect for the rights of humanity ; and so great was the terror excited by their approach, that, after their excursions had been ineffectually resisted for a period of seventy years, Charles the Simple was compelled to purchase a freedom from their hostilities, by the offer of conceding a part of his dominions.

Rollo, their leader, willingly acceded to so favorable a treaty, and was invested with the Dukedom of a considerable part of Neustria, which was then separated from the kingdom of France, and obtained the appellation of Normandy. Jersey and the adjacent Islands were included in the stipulation ; and, that the union between the contracting parties might be more closely cemented, Charles permitted the Norman to espouse his daughter Gisla, on embracing christianity, to which, from his subsequent conduct, we may suppose him to have been a sincere convert.

Rollo, though his power was obtained by violence and blood, was now willing to sheath his sword, and frame the establishment of a peaceable government ; and having excited fear as a powerful warrior, was desirous of conciliating love by the mildness and equity of his rule. His persuasion gradually converting his followers to the religion he had adopted, the ferocity of their disposition was restrained, and civilization succeeded the manners of rude and savage life, by the introduction of Christianity ; and thus, one is added to the many historical evidences of the power of the Gospel to humanize the habits, as it influences the heart.

The immediate successors of Rollo in his possessions and authority, appear to have inherited much of his wisdom for civil government, of his zeal for the religious improvement of his subjects, and of his ability for war ; but were content to repel the incursions of others, without seeking to extend their territories.

But more active scenes were at length to be exhibited. William, surnamed the Conqueror, was the seventh Duke of Normandy, and only son of Robert the Magnificent. With a frame of body robust and active, he possessed a vigorous and noble mind ; and his ambition, which was boundless, did not allow him to feel satisfied with the negative glory of retaining his own possessions. But the opposition that was raised to his succession, on account of his illegitimacy, rendered even this, a matter of difficulty. The principal Lords rose in arms against him. Henry of France, who we may readily suppose to have much regretted that his kingdom should be dismembered of so fine a province as Normandy, gladly seized the opportunity of carrying his arms against William. But the vigorous conduct of the youthful Duke, on his obtaining the reins of government, repelled the invaders, quieted the opposition of his subjects, and secured a tranquillity which allowed him to put in force the views and objects of his exorbitant ambition.

Asserting that he had been appointed by Edward the Confessor, successor to his throne and dominions, William laid claim to the sovereignty of England. With what justice the demand was made cannot now be determined. The right was not acknowledged by Harold, who refused to surrender the throne ; and the impetuous Norman prepared to enforce obedience by the sword. He speedily raised a numerous and complete army. The age was one of chivalrous adventure, and all who longed after military fame eagerly enlisted themselves under a leader so renowned for his victories. A descent was made on the coast of Sussex, and the decisive battle of Hastings, and the death of Harold, united England and the Norman possessions under one Sovereign.

From this period, with the single exception of a short space during which Robert, son of William the Conqueror, held Normandy as a separate dukedom, the Island of Jersey has been attached to the British dominions.

Henry having, by vanquishing his brother Robert, obtained the contested Duchy of Normandy, again reunited it with England; and these extensive dominions continued undivided under one authority, till the calamitous reign of John, when of all the Norman possessions, the Islands alone continued under the English monarchy.

John ascended the throne embarrassed by few difficulties, and with little opposition to encounter; but the turbulence of the times, and his own misconduct soon involved him in disputes and warfare, which he had neither prudence to avoid, or ability to conduct.

The pretensions of Arthur to the English throne were espoused by Phillip of France, who, eager to perplex John, and ambitious of stripping him of his transmarine provinces, immediately commenced hostilities. War was carried on by both parties with great animosity, but fluctuating success. At length Arthur and his mother Constantia, having probably but little confidence in the sincerity of the French king, whose intriguing character excited a suspicion that he conducted the war with a view to his own ultimate advantage, restored the provinces which had revolted from John to support their cause, placed themselves in his power, and acknowledged his right to the sovereignty, by doing homage for the Duchy of Brittany. Philip thinking he had but little chance of succeeding against the English Monarch, whose powers were now united, and having no longer a plea to continue the war which was nominally begun to assist Arthur, after much deliberation concluded a treaty: and so close an alliance was entered into, that John hoped to prevent all future controversy with France.

But these amicable arrangements existed only for a short period. The general meanness of John's conduct soon excited the discontent of his nobles; and the illegality of his

espousal of Isabella, who was carried off from the Count de La Marche, to whom she was already married, served to increase the odium, sufficiently excited by his arbitrary measures. The injured husband was not slow in his endeavours to resent this violence ; and stirred up so general an insurrection, that the king was obliged to repair to Normandy, and strive to repress it. But his enemies, who hated his tyranny, despised his weakness ; and his presence neither served to discourage or intimidate them. Philip, foreseeing the advantage that might accrue to him from fomenting these dissensions, willingly espoused the cause of the insurgents.

At this period young Arthur, who soon perceived that whatever treachery he had reason to dread from the French Monarch, he yet must place still weaker reliance on the fidelity and honour of John, fled from his uncle, and again returned to Philip, by whom he was received with at least apparent cordiality and respect. But misfortune uniformly attended him through his short life ; having advanced with an insufficient force, he was taken prisoner by John, who added to his many crimes by the murder of his nephew.

The abhorrence excited by this proceeding, withdrew from their allegiance many that had before supported the king ; and Philip, taking advantage of the popular disaffection, and John's indolence, continued his operations with such success and activity, that he quickly expelled him from his French provinces, and obtained possession of Normandy, after one hundred and thirty seven years had elapsed since it was connected with England by William the conqueror, and upwards of three hundred since it was conceded by Charles the Simple to Rollo.

But though Philip was thus able to subdue and seize John's continental possessions, Jersey and the neighbour-

ing Islands remained unconquered. The defenceless state of their coasts offered to the enemy the prospect of a speedy and easy victory. Jersey, not having at that time any fortresses capable of much resistance, except the castles of Gronez and Mont-Orgueil, then called Gouray Castle, was particularly unguarded, and exposed to an enemy. The forces of Philip effected a ready landing, but were attacked with such resolution and bravery, that, after having suffered a considerable loss, they were compelled to retire with the greatest precipitation. Unwilling however that forces accustomed to conquer should be thus repulsed, the French Monarch again caused the Island to be attacked by numbers still more formidable ; but the result was equally unsuccessful.

The courage and the loyalty thus displayed by the Islanders seem to have roused John from his indolence and inactivity. He immediately sent over succours to their assistance, and in person visited Jersey to increase their confidence, and reward their fidelity. However he might be wanting in gratitude to others, to the Islanders he was profuse in his liberality ; however careless he might be found of the general defence of his kingdom, to the protection of Jersey he was attentive and vigilant. He repaired the castles and erected fortifications. Nor was the civil condition of the Island neglected. He conceded to the inhabitants many extensive and valuable immunities, and framed a body of Constitutions which is the foundation of almost all the privileges which have been granted at subsequent periods.

The separation of Jersey from Normandy was now complete, and its attachment to the British dominions rendered firmer and more secure by John's care and regard. His tyranny and deceit were here unpractised, and the historian of Jersey though he may detest his character, is yet prevented by gratitude from being altogether silent in his praise.

During the long reign of Henry the Third, the Island though menaced with invasion was not attacked. But this tranquillity was interrupted during the reign of Edward the First, when the French again bent the force of their hostility against Jersey. Though far superior in numbers, they were at length repulsed by the inhabitants, who suffered themselves considerable loss. But their bravery was not unacknowledged or unrewarded by the English Monarch. A provision was granted to the widows of those who had fallen in defence of their country, and gratifications were liberally distributed to the survivors.

Edward the second, by his marriage with Isabella, was too closely connected with the throne of France to fear invasion from that power, and Jersey during the whole of his reign was undisturbed by a foreign enemy. But his incapacity and the unjust administration of affairs, were productive of consequences scarcely less grievous. The privileges of the Island were openly violated; private property was pillaged; and the immunities which had been previously granted, were either revoked or disregarded. The whole system of judicial procedure was suppressed or abolished; innovations and injuries were practised and unredressed. The sceptre was wielded by a feeble monarch, who, unfit and unwilling to bear the weight of authority, suffered himself to be governed by the caprice of favorites, imprudently chosen, yet obstinately supported; and was led by them into the exertion of arbitrary power. But the age was not one of submission or forbearance; oppression was not to be borne by those haughty subjects, who could but ill endure the name of dependance: and his weakness and infatuation deprived him of his throne, and shortly after of his life.

Edward the Third relieved the Island from the oppressions under which it groaned, but rendered it the stage of frequent warfare and contention. His claim to the throne

of France, however arrogantly advanced, wanted the complexion of justice, and involved the two nations in those protracted differences, which fill the page of History with the recital of so many brilliant achievements.

Philip de Valois, desirous of confining Edward to defensive operations, equipped with celerity a powerful fleet, and attacked the Islands with so overwhelming a force, that Guernsey, however bravely defended, was compelled to submit. Jersey was assailed with equal impetuosity, but less prosperous result.

The invaders experienced a defeat before Gorey Castle, which they invested, and were compelled to retire, but did not grant to their opponents an easy victory. Many of the Islanders fell in the defence, and among the number, Drogo de Barentin, the governor of the Castle.

Edward was quick in revenging himself upon the enemy for the ravages they had committed, and the injuries they had done him. He fitted out a large fleet, determined to contend for naval superiority, and to invade, in his turn, the territories of Philip. The two powers engaged at sea, and the French experienced a signal defeat. The slaughter was immense, and nearly their whole fleet was taken or destroyed. This decisive victory, which added such lustre to the arms of Edward, afforded an opportunity for the recovery of Guernsey. A fleet, under the command of Reynold de Cobham and Jeffrey de Harcourt, assisted by the personal aid of many of the principal inhabitants of Jersey, and a contribution of 6,400 marks from the Island, recaptured Guernsey, after it had been for three years in the possession of the French.

After a long series of triumphs and success had attended the arms of Edward, a treaty was concluded between the

contending nations, and Jersey was freed from the constant dread of invasion. But this slumber of warfare was soon to be disturbed. The sceptre of France was at length borne by a more vigorous hand. Charles, surnamed Le Sage, who filled the throne, disliked the terms of the peace, and finding that his power was increased by the ill health and infirmities of the Black Prince, the advanced age of the English King, and the discontented state of the provinces which had been ceded to him, infringed the treaty, and in consequence, brought on a war

The French, on the renewal of hostilities, did not allow the Island of Jersey to remain long without feeling their power. Du Guesclin, the Constable of France, a man of the greatest renown and uniform success, attacked the Island with a force of ten thousand chosen men, amongst whom was the Duke of Bourbon. Their landing, which it would have been vain to resist, was not disputed, and they laid siege to Gorey Castle. The fortress was impetuously assaulted, and defended with equal resolution. The besiegers were an army flushed with former success, and commanded by the most illustrious leader of the age: the besieged were stimulated to the firmest resistance by ancient animosity, and the dread of suffering a foreign yoke. The contest, though unequal, was long protracted, and it was at last agreed, by a mutual convention, that the Castle, if not relieved by a certain period, should be surrendered to the French. The succours seasonably arrived; and Du Guesclin, desisting from further operations, broke up the siege.

The regular garrison of this Castle and their pay in the fifteenth year of Edward's reign, is thus recounted by Falle.

Henry de la More, Lieutenant of the Castle of Gurry, per diem twelve pence sterling.

Six men at arms, twelve pence sterling per day.

**Six other men at arms at six pence sterling per day.
One hundred archers, at three pence sterling per day.**

Fierce as was the contention between the crowns of France and England, during the early period of Richard the Second's reign, yet Jersey was unmolested, This tranquillity was confirmed by a truce for 25 years, which was at last established between the two monarchs, wearied of unceasing struggles, which, owing to the weakness of both parties, were unproductive of decisive advantages. So earnest was Richard to cement a permanent union, that he consented to affiancé Isabella, daughter of the French King, though her seventh year was scarcely completed.

The deposition and murder of the unfortunate Richard, and the illegality of the accession of Henry the 4th to the crown, soon rendered him an object of hatred to his subjects, and excited the anger and resentment of Charles the Sixth of France, who was only prevented by the feebleness of his health, from breaking off all amicable communication, and retaliating upon Henry for the injuries inflicted on his son-in-law. But though the truce was for the most part nominally adhered to, yet frequent incursions were made by the French on the shores of England, and Jersey was not free from this hostility. The enemy descended in considerable force, and by their depredations seriously distressed the inhabitants, and laid waste the country by fire and sword. The reduction of the castles was not attempted; their strength was too considerable to be willingly encountered by those who merely landed to harass and molest the inhabitants, without hope of subduing the Island, or intention of hazarding a regular engagement.

But the power of France was soon to receive a formidable check. On the death of Henry the Fourth of England, his son, who succeeded to the throne, quickly disclosed his dis-

like to all pacific measures, and his ability for conducting war. The attacks of an unfortunate malady frequently rendered the French Monarch incapable of business ; and the confusion which reigned in his kingdom, from rival and contending interests, offered opportunities of retaliation and aggrandizement, not overlooked by the young and high spirited Henry the Fifth. He proposed a perpetual peace with France ; but offered terms, so exorbitant in their nature, that he could scarcely expect them to be accepted, and exacted as the price of his friendship such extensive concessions of territory, that much as Charles dreaded the power of his adversary, he felt unwilling, and was, perhaps, unable to comply with the proposed arrangement. He in turn offered conditions which, though submissive, were rejected with disdain by the impetuous Henry, who commenced preparations for immediate war.

The success of his arms is too well known to require comment ; and the Island, though of the greatest service to the English, particularly as affording shelter to the fleets in attendance upon the army, was unassailed during his reign. The enemy, unable to preserve their own possessions, felt little inclination to invade the territories of others ; and distracted by opposing factions, and overwhelmed by Henry's victorious troops, found all the power they could exert insufficient for their own protection. But their situation was gradually changed by the death of Henry, and of his feeble opponent Charles.

Henry the Sixth, when the English crown devolved upon him by the death of his father, was yet in his infancy, and the regal authority was committed to the Duke of Bedford, as Guardian of the Kingdom ; a nobleman well qualified by his character for so important a trust. Directing forces accustomed to conquest and habituated to his command, the superiority of his situation over that of the French King was commanding and powerful.

But Charles the Seventh, who now bore the sceptre of France, was no contemptible opponent. With a courageous disposition, he possessed the talent of discriminating justly, and of conciliating to himself the divided affection of his subjects. Though at first unsuccessful, and foiled in all his military operations, yet by prudence and good fortune, he at last retrieved the situation of France, recovered her territories that had been subdued by England, and restored her to that power which Jersey had afterwards reason to lament.

It now fell to the lot of England to be distracted by intestine animosities, and to feel the misery of popular discontent and rebellion. Henry being weak in disposition, and unable to contend with his opposers, a prospect was opened of disputing with success his right to the crown; and those dissensions arose between the houses of York and Lancaster, which deluged England with her noblest blood.

The throne was claimed by the Duke of York, as his right by lineal descent from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward the Third; and he demanded that, however the order of succession had been variously interrupted, it should no longer be violated to his prejudice and exclusion. Both parties had recourse to arms. Henry was unpopular: the Duke of York was as much esteemed for his personal valour, as the king was despised for his weakness and inactivity. But the queen, Margaret of Anjou, daughter of René, King of Sicily, and niece to the Queen of France, though she contributed much to increase the hostility against her husband, by the haughtiness of her conduct, and the absolute authority which she exercised, yet deserves admiration for the energy which she displayed in defence of the king, and in support of a declining cause. She was endowed with a singular degree of firmness and courage, and with a masculine temperament of mind. No misfortune seemed to daunt, or accident to discourage her. Her intrepidity never allowed her to yield to temporary disaster; and her perseverance never sunk under

continued opposition. She headed the armies : she shared their defeats or triumphs. But her exertions to oppose the faction were ineffectual, and she was at last reduced to the greatest extremities : the king was deposed, and the crown placed on Edward the Fourth. Nothing remained but to negotiate with the king of France for succours and auxiliaries ; and Margaret, from her near connection with Lewis the Eleventh, thought herself certain of obtaining his assistance. But peace with England was too productive of advantage for the French Monarch rashly to engage in a warfare, which might endanger the security of those territories which had been retaken by his father Charles the Seventh, and of which he was now in undisputed possession.

But however he was disinclined openly to espouse her cause, he was not unwilling secretly to render her assistance, and permitted a negotiation with Peter de Brézé, Count de Maulevrier, a powerful and distinguished nobleman of Normandy, who offered to advance with two thousand men to the assistance of the Queen, on condition of having Jersey, and the adjacent Islands delivered up to him, and rendered independent of the power of England. The queen, however unreasonable the recompense might have been considered for the services he engaged to perform, was not in a situation to refuse aid at whatever price it was to be purchased, and did not hesitate to accede to his conditions. Surdeval, a Norman, was accordingly sent with forces by De Brézé, to take possession of Jersey, and the commander of Mont Orgueil castle, who was a Lancastrian, had received instructions from the queen to surrender it to the agent of Maulevrier. The castle, according to a previous arrangement, was attacked on a particular night, the commander was taken in his bed, and the garrison, as if surprised and unprepared for resistance, immediately submitted.

Though much was obtained by its capture, yet much still

remained to be accomplished. The rest of the Island was to be overcome, and the possession of it disputed with men inflamed by resentment, and rendered desperate by their situation. Maulevrier having failed in rendering much essential service to Margaret, speedily arrived in the Island, and in vain attempted either to soothe or force them into subjection. Headed by their brave countryman Philip De Carteret, they resisted his progress in so determined a manner, that in the period of six years, one half only of the Island was reduced by Maulevrier.

At the expiration of that time, Edward the Fourth, having obtained undisputed possession of his throne, broke off all amicable connection with the court of France, and the relief of Jersey soon followed. A powerful fleet having arrived at Guernsey under the command of Sir Richard Harliston, the Vice Admiral of England, De Carteret procured means of informing him of the situation of the Island; and requested his assistance in freeing it from the enemy. The two commanders obtaining a conference, decided upon making a sudden and simultaneous attack. The Castle was, therefore, on the appointed night silently invested by the forces of De Carteret; and Harliston, arriving with his fleet, cut off all communication between Maulevrier and Normandy. The enemy, thus surrounded, were deprived of the power of retreating, and little hope remained of keeping possession by force; after an ineffectual, but desperate resistance, they were finally compelled to yield on capitulation.

During the siege a curious endeavour was made by the French to send information of their condition, and to obtain relief from Normandy. Two boats were ordered to be built, one in so conspicuous a situation as to attract the attention of their opponents, the other carefully concealed from their view. The men who were employed in making these boats, to avoid the discovery of the stratagem, worked

so exactly together, and the strokes of their hammers fell with an accuracy of time so carefully observed, that no suspicion was excited in the besiegers of the intention of their adversaries. The boat which was concealed was soon prepared, while the completion of that ostentatiously exhibited, appeared to be still the object of industrious exertion. And it was hoped by the besieged that from the unsuspecting state of the Islanders, and the temerity of the enterprise, the boat, when finished, might be lowered into the water, and elude the vigilance of the fleet.

That the stratagem would have succeeded, and the boat have passed unnoticed can scarcely be doubted, had not an Islander, whom the French in an inauspicious moment compelled to assist them, shot an arrow into the camp, to which was attached an intimation of the intended plan, and a disclosure of the night appointed for the departure of the vessel.

The Islanders thus aware of the stratagem, were not negligent in their endeavours to prevent its success. The boat was intercepted, and all hopes were destroyed in the French of receiving the succour they required.

The spirited conduct displayed during the siege, and the long resistance opposed to so powerful an enemy by the inhabitants of Jersey, was not unnoticed or denied its reward. They obtained fresh privileges as a remuneration for the losses they had suffered; and Harliston was invested with the government of the Island, and was the last on whom the authority was conferred under the title of Captain in Chief.

Jersey now experienced a long cessation from war, which continued until after the accession of Edward the Sixth to the throne. The intermediate reigns, so eventful to England, produced no foreign violence to be endured by the inhabitants of Jersey, or hostilities to be suffered by them.

But it must be recorded that Henry the Seventh, who, when Duke of Richmond, was compelled to fly before the power of his enemies, found a safe asylum in Jersey, until an opportunity was granted him of obtaining a secure retreat to France. Having experienced the zeal and attachment of the inhabitants, he was not unmindful of his obligations; and on succeeding to the regal authority, enlarged the original charter, and conferred on the Island many additional immunities.

Nor should it remain untold that much was suffered during the reign of Henry the Eighth from private feuds, and from the oppression of arbitrary rulers, which rendered even a profound peace as wearisome as a period of warfare.

The efforts of the French to obtain possession of Jersey and the neighbouring Islands, were repeated during the reign of Edward the Sixth. A numerous fleet under the command of Strozzi bore down upon Jersey, and a descent was made in Bouley Bay; but the enemy, upon landing, were so fiercely attacked, that they were compelled to retire with haste to their vessels, having experienced a loss of a thousand men.

The little Island of Sark had however been previously taken, and was not recovered from the invaders until the reign of Mary, when some Flemings, subjects of her husband Philip, by a curious stratagem obtained a landing and overpowered the French.

The circumstances of its recapture are thus related by the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, who was for a short time governor of Jersey; and the singularity of the story will be considered as a sufficient apology for its insertion.

“ The Island of Sark, joining to Guernsey, and of that

“ government, was in Queen Mary's time * surprized by
 “ the French, and could never have been recovered again
 “ by strong hand, having cattle and corn enough upon the
 “ place to feed so many men as will serve to defend it,
 “ and being every way so inaccessible that it might be held
 “ against the Great Turk; yet by the industry of a gen-
 “ tleman of the Netherlands, it was in this sort regained.
 “ He anchored in the road with one ship, and pretending
 “ the death of his merchant, besought the French that
 “ they might bury their merchant in hallowed ground, and
 “ in the chapel of that Isle; offering a present to the French
 “ of such commodities as they had aboard. Whereto (with
 “ condition that they should not come ashore with any
 “ weapon, not so much as with a knife) the French yielded.
 “ Then did the Flemings put a coffin into their boat, not
 “ filled with a dead carcass, but with swords, targets and
 “ harquebusses. The French received them at their land-
 “ ing, and searched every one of them so narrowly as they
 “ could not hide a pen-knife, gave them leave to draw their
 “ coffin up the rocks with great difficulty. Some part of
 “ the French took the Flemish boat, and rowed aboard
 “ their ship to fetch the commodities promised and what
 “ else they pleased, but being entered, they were taken
 “ and bound. The Flemings on the land, when they had
 “ carried their coffin into the chapel, shut the door to them,
 “ and taking their weapons out of the coffin set upon the
 “ French; they run to the cliff, and cry to their compa-
 “ nions aboard the Fleming to come to their succour. But
 “ finding the boat charged with Flemings, yielded them-
 “ selves and the place.” (*History of the World, Part I.*
Book IV. Chap. 11.)

The long reign of Elizabeth was a period of tranquillity
 and happiness to the inhabitants of Jersey. The universal

•Edward the Sixth's time.

attention she paid to the wants of her subjects, and the power and prosperity of her kingdom were shared and participated in by the Islanders. The castle was erected which bears her name, and the Island of Sark was given to Philip De Carteret, Seigneur of St. Ouen, as a reward for the steady loyalty which had ever distinguished the family, and for the services they had so frequently rendered to their King and Country.

James succeeded to the quiet possession of his crown, free from foreign and domestic troubles ; averse from war, and devoid of ambition, he had no wish to extend his dominions by conquest or intrigue, and was able to enjoy a peaceful reign.

Under him the Island continued in tranquillity ; and he demonstrated his regard by an attention to his religious interests, by inducing a conformity to the Church of England, and framing its present ecclesiastical constitution.

But this prosperity, and these pacific times, were not to extend beyond the life of James. A more turbulent age was about to be entered on, and far different scenes were soon to be exhibited.

Charles ascended the throne, and began a reign as auspicious in its commencement, as its conclusion was unhappy. His kingdom was prosperous ; his right of succession unquestioned ; and his alliance with France, by his espousal of Henrietta, ought to have secured him the friendship of that court. But political difficulties, many of which were unavoidable, and many aggravated by his own obstinacy and misconduct, soon clouded the prospect of happiness.

An undue reliance on the sincerity of his favorites, whom he supported with the greatest pertinacity, involved Charles

in many difficulties, and was the original source of much popular dissatisfaction. Notwithstanding his connection with France, and the impolicy of a rupture with so potent a court, when his subjects were discontented, and many foreign powers in an attitude of opposition, he was persuaded by the arrogant Buckingham to sacrifice the alliance, and with a wantonness, the injustice of which could only be equalled by its imprudence, to commence aggressive hostilities. A fleet was prepared, the command entrusted to the favorite, and a descent was made on the Isle of Rhé; but the invaders were compelled to retire with tarnished honor and severe loss.

An expedition so unsuccessful and so inglorious, tended only to heighten the universal discontent, and to irritate the enemy. A retaliation was determined on, and preparations made to annoy England by attacking the coast, as well as Jersey and the neighbouring Islands.

Charles was not, however, unmindful of their defence. The Earl of Danby was immediately dispatched with succours and auxiliaries. Elizabeth Castle was increased and strengthened, and no expence was spared to render the Islands able to effect a resistance. The French, aware of the extensive preparations, and the determined resistance they were likely to experience, were deterred from striking the meditated blow; and Charles, compelled to pacific measures by his necessitous condition, and, from the death of Buckingham, no longer goaded on to wanton hostility, soon arranged the stipulations of a satisfactory peace.

The time now arrived when the kingdom was divided by faction, and distracted by rebellious dissensions, which deluged it with blood. But that disaffection which ran with so sad a rapidity over the greatest part of England, was in Jersey but partially felt and quickly suppressed, and many

of those whose better feelings were for a while operated on by the clamour and theories of the times, soon returned to their allegiance and duty. That some were infected with the rebellious principles which so generally pervaded the rest of the dominions of Charles, it would be in vain to deny and useless to conceal, and should be recorded by him who wishes to deliver, what all candid readers must hope to find, an impartial history. But it must be added in justice, that the specious doctrines of the day were unable to withdraw the majority of the Islanders from the support of the authority of their Sovereign, or reconcile them to the rebellious temperament of the age; and it will not be uninteresting to trace the progress of the disaffection, and observe the reaction of sentiment which followed.

In the year 1642, the Parliamentarians, whose power then assumed an unlimited intolerance, dispatched a commission ordering their adherents to seize Sir Peter Osborne, governor of the Island of Guernsey; and as he resisted them, Castle Cornet, where he resided, was immediately besieged. At the same time Commissioners arrived at Jersey with similar authority, and orders to seize Sir Philip De Carteret, that he might be sent to England, and the Island and Castles withdrawn from his government and placed under their control. De Carteret, having fortunately obtained information of this design, eluded the grasp of the Commissioners by immediately retiring to Elizabeth Castle, where he was besieged by the disaffected population, who were stimulated into insurrection by the agents of the Parliament, some of the clergy, and, what will be read with regret, not less encouraged by the Dean of the Island.

Thus situated, and reduced to the necessity of opposing a prompt opposition to this commencement of rebellion, Carteret was on the second of June compelled to open a fire on the town of St. Helier, and dispatched a body of his

troops to seize the commissioners, and the principal instigators of this opposition to his authority.

But these hostile feelings were not so readily to be subdued, nor were the fomenters of them negligent of their safety. The avenues of the town were strongly barricaded to prevent the entrance of the troops, and were defended by a piece of artillery ; and several of the Royalists having been wounded, and their force proving inadequate to effect the purpose they were sent to accomplish, they were finally, compelled to retire to the castle.

Thus unable to suppress the spirit of disaffection, which, heated and inflamed by the assiduous arts of a few designing characters, was daily more formidable, De Carteret continued shut up in his fortress, which he refused to yield and would not desert.

But sorrow that these distractions should have arisen in the Island, which he was unable to prevent or overcome, and that many from private pique against him should have been led into this opposition to his public authority, preyed deeply upon his spirits: and the ingratitude of many whom he had regarded as his friends, by some of whom he was but frigidly supported, and by others whom he had advanced, strenuously opposed, accelerated his death, which took place on the 23rd of August 1643, and is said to have been caused by a broken heart.

The Parliament had, on the 22nd of June of the same year, conferred the government of the Island on Lord Warwick, who dispatched Leonard Liddcott, in the capacity of Lieutenant Governor, to take possession. He arrived for that purpose on the 29th of August.

Liddcott had credited the assurances of the Parliamenta-

rian Commissioners, who, by a fatal misrepresentation, described the Island as almost wholly devoted to their interest, and despised the King's party as insignificant in numbers, and contemptible, and considered it unnecessary to bring with him additional troops to establish the universal recognition of his authority.

But the feeling of the majority of the Islanders he had yet to learn: and the Commissioners had soon reason to repent their infatuation, and Liddcott his credulity.

He found the castles resolutely defended by the Royalists, and after an ineffectual struggle to reduce them to submission, their courage having been supported by the arrival of Sir George De Carteret, appointed governor by the king, he, with many of his adherents retired to England, after a residence in the Island of two months and twenty three days.

In the mean time Charles, then holding his court at Oxford, published on the 18th of July the following proclamation to his subjects in Jersey, which offered a free pardon to the disaffected willing to return to their allegiance, with only five exceptions. It will be perused with interest, as we may argue from it that, whatever excesses might have been committed, they were not considered of the most atrocious description, since they could easily be forgiven; nor was the rebellious feeling supposed to be very deeply rooted, as it was admitted that many of the opposers of the king were drawn into sedition by the arts of a few designing men.

“By the King,

“ His Majesty having received certain information that
 “ many of his subjects, the inhabitants of the Isle of Jer-
 “ sey, notwithstanding the many graces and favors from
 “ time to time received by them from His Majesty's hand,
 “ through the false informations and mis-counselling of a

“ very few seditious spirits amongst them, most of them
 “ being factious ministers, have lately fallen from their
 “ allegiance and duty to their liege Lord and Sovereign, his
 “ sacred Majesty, and adhered to those who, as committees
 “ from or for the Houses of Parliament, so styling them-
 “ selves, have traitorously drawn them into the horrid re-
 “ bellion, which hath spread throughout most parts of this
 “ kingdom and in that Isle, and have violently possessed
 “ themselves of the estates of many of our good and loyal
 “ subjects, imprisoned some of them, and some they have
 “ compelled to go on ship-board, and carried them away
 “ from their inhabitations in a very barbarous and inhumane
 “ manner, whereof some of these sufferers are ancient men
 “ and grave divines :

“ Nevertheless his Majesty being graciously inclined to
 “ pity his subjects, and impute these their high offences to
 “ the malice of those few who have been their misleaders,
 “ so as they who have been thus seduced will speedily re-
 “ turn to their obedience, and continue therein for the time
 “ to come, doth by these presents grant, publish, and de-
 “ clare his royal and gracious mercy and free pardon to all
 “ the inhabitants of the said Isle, who, within three days
 “ after the publishing of this proclamation, shall return to
 “ their former obedience, and submit themselves unto his
 “ Majesty, and express their sorrow for what is past, and
 “ promise and undertake to the Governor of the Isle con-
 “ stantly and faithfully to continue in their duty and allegi-
 “ ance to His Majesty for the future.”

The proclamation then proceeds to name five persons
 who were excepted from this general pardon, and to whom
 no act of mercy was to be extended, and they are declared
 to be traitors and misleaders of the rest. And it then states
 that “ If the said Inhabitants shall not lay hold of this op-
 “ portunity offered unto them out of His Majesty's grace

“ and goodness, His Majesty being justly provoked there-
 “ unto, doth resolve to resume all their charters and privi-
 “ leges formerly granted unto them, and to take the just
 “ forfeiture of their estates according to law.”

“ Given at our Court at Oxford, this 18th day of July,
 “ in the 19th year of our reign, 1643.”

That this proclamation was attended with the most beneficial results to the king is clearly proved by the subsequent pages of the History of the Island, which abound with instances of attachment to Charles and his son, during the most trying periods of their lives.

On the 3rd of October, the king appointed Sir George De Carteret, Lieutenant Governor, the Earl of St. Albans, who was Governor, being in attendance on the queen; and on the 19th of November, he reached the castle of Mont Orgueil. His arrival created so great a panic among his opponents, in consequence of an unfounded report of his having brought with him a strong force to support his authority, that the inhabitants of St. Brelade's who were attached to the royal cause, attacked, and seized from the opposite party the Tower of St. Aubin.

On the 24th, Sir George De Carteret took his oaths as Lieutenant Governor and Bailly, and commenced vigorous measures in support of the Royal authority, Liddcot having, as before mentioned, made his escape with many of his adherents, avoided the punishment that was inflicted upon those who were afterwards secured. Many who were most conspicuous in the rebellious tumults were imprisoned, and Commissioners from Charles shortly after arriving in the Island, imposed on them very heavy fines, and the greatest part of the property of the fugitives was confiscated and sold.

The most sincere devotion to the king was now univer-

sally shown ; those principles were openly displayed that many were afraid to manifest during the ascendant power of the Parliament, and many that had been misled returned to their allegiance. Nor were the inhabitants of Jersey contented with inactive loyalty. A small squadron of ships was equipped at their expence ; and so successful were they in the capture of vessels licensed by the Parliament, that no merchantman was safe in the channel unless guarded by a considerable convoy.

These proofs of attachment to the royal cause induced Prince Charles, son of the unfortunate king, to seek in Jersey a refuge from his enemies, where he arrived on the 17th of April 1646. He was received with enthusiasm, and continued in safety until the 26th of June, when at length yielding to the repeated solicitations of his mother, he retired into France.

On his first arrival in the Island he was attended by the following distinguished characters, who came with him :

Sir Edward Hyde, Lord Chancellor of England,
Lord Berkshire his governor, Lord Hampton, Lord Ruthven,
Lord Capel, Lord Wentworth.

His retinue was shortly after increased by the arrival of Lord Digby, Lord Colepeper, Sir John Grinfield, Sir Edward Sitwel, Sir David Morel, Sir Charles Morel, and Sir Henry Mannery.

And he was subsequently joined by

Sir Thomas Hooper,	Sir Dudley Waite,	Sir John Sage,
Sir — Baldwin,	Sir Edward Hasker,	Sir John Maclain.
The Solicitor Cook,		Mr. Thomas Jermyn,
Monsieur Louvel,		Mr. Cadfin,
Mr. William Hington, gentle-		Mr. Wisque,
man of the chamber,		Mr. Windham,
Mr. Smith, his cup bearer,		Mr. Freeman,
Mr. Finch, his secretary,		Mr. Chiffin,

Mr. Palmer, his esquire carver, Mr. Boulain, a trades-
 Mr. George Vane, man of the Prince.

Doctor Crighton and Doctor Earle, his chaplains,
 Doctor Woole, Doctor Clayde, Doctor Blayam, and Mr.
 Watson, and a considerable number of military officers.

Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards the illustrious Lord Clarendon, remained nearly two years in the Island after the departure of the Prince, and employed himself in writing a part of his history of the Rebellion, until he was summoned again to attend on Charles.

During the confinement of the king in Hurst Castle, a plan for his delivery was arranged by the Islanders ; why the execution of it was not attempted is yet to be discovered ; no information has been given by the historians of the period.

After the execution of the unfortunate monarch, his son was immediately proclaimed in Jersey, successor to the vacant throne. Charles was then at the Hague, supported by the interest of the Prince of Orange, and intelligence was brought him by Sir Joseph Douglas that, by a proclamation of the Parliament of Scotland, he was there also declared the lawful sovereign.

But he was unwilling to trust himself with those who, though they acknowledged his title, yet refused to grant him more than very limited authority ; and though they allowed him the name of king, and would not consent to a republican government, yet seemed jealous of the powers of sovereignty.

But much as Charles doubted the fidelity of the Scotch, to remain longer at the Hague was impossible. He was beloved by the inhabitants, pitied for his misfortunes, and will-

lingly succoured by the family of Orange ; but the States dreaded lest, by affording him a continuance of their favor, they might call down upon themselves the vengeance of the Parliamentarians. Their dissatisfaction was even then much excited by the murder of Dorislaus their envoy to Holland, who was put to death on his arrival at the Hague by a party of the Royalists ; and the orders to arrest the assassins were so reluctantly issued, and so slowly complied with, that their escape was supposed to have been connived at, if not assisted, by the government of the country.

The king was now in the greatest perplexity where to look for security or even temporary refuge. The persuasions of his mother induced him to retire to Paris ; but he was treated there with little respect, and found himself unable to obtain even the promises of succour from the cautious policy of Mazarin : and the bad success of the Marquis of Ormond precluding the possibility of safety in Ireland, Charles, with the Duke of York his brother, and the retinue of faithful adherents who constituted his small court, again revisited Jersey, where he was warmly and enthusiastically received. He arrived in the autumn and remained until the spring, and endeared himself to all the inhabitants by his affability, and freedom of deportment.

The committee of estates in Scotland, having discovered his retreat, deputed commissioners with offers and conditions. The coldness of Charles' reception in France, the little chance of procuring assistance from that quarter, the inexpediency of a visit to Holland, and the uninterrupted success of Cromwell in Ireland, caused him to lend a more willing ear to the hard conditions which were to purchase his monarchical authority in Scotland ; and he agreed to enter into a treaty with the Commissioners at Breda, not daring to continue longer in Jersey, as the Parliament, irritated by the loyalty of its inhabitants, and their reception

of the King, were about to commence endeavours to reduce it.

The terms of the Scotch deputies, however disadvantageous and derogatory from his honor, the calamitous situation of the King prevented him from refusing, and he arrived with his adherents in Scotland. But fortune still frowned upon him; his army was routed by Cromwell, and all hopes of monarchy and freedom were crushed by the fatal termination of the Battle of Worcester.

Charles now reached the summit of his wretchedness in his endeavours to elude the vigilance and power of his enemies; after suffering the greatest difficulties and hardships, he at length reached the coast of France, and again resorted to Paris; where, though neglected and despised, he was still suffered to expend his hours of hopeless adversity.

In the meantime the preparations for the reduction of Jersey had been completed. A large fleet was placed under the command of the celebrated Admiral Blake, and proportionate forces were embarked to be directed by Major General Haines.

On the 20th of October, this formidable armament anchored in St. Ouen's bay, and the unusual smoothness of the water, so favorable to the debarkation of the troops, was interpreted as an inauspicious omen by the wavering and superstitious, already dispirited by a report of the seizure of the king. But the Islanders were headed by Sir George De Carteret, a firm supporter of the monarchy, enterprising, courageous, and resolute, whose animation soon rekindled the confidence of his followers. The enemy attempted to render their landing easy by dividing their forces, and wearying their opponents by feigned attacks, which were constantly renewed on different sides of the

Island ; and, at last, taking advantage of the extreme exhaustion of the Island troops, they effected a landing during the night of the 22nd of October. Sir George De Carteret offered all the opposition that could be made by the determined bravery of his small band, worn down by fatigue, and attacked by superior numbers, but was finally overpowered, compelled to retreat, and the enemy experienced no further opposition in landing their troops.

The country was now in the power of the invaders, but the possession of the castles was still to be disputed. St. Aubin's Tower speedily yielded ; Mont Orgueil Castle, no longer retaining its original strength or importance, offered an easy conquest. But the reduction of Elizabeth Castle was more difficult.

Sir George De Carteret had retired there with the principal inhabitants, and a determined garrison of three hundred and forty men. The enemy were unable to effect any material damage with their cannon, from the impossibility of bringing them closer than the hill near St. Helier's, three quarters of a mile distant from the object of attack ; but at last shells were thrown from two mortars with destructive effect. A magazine of powder was suddenly blown up, a large quantity of provisions and military stores were destroyed, and above forty of the garrison suffered by the explosion.

Even this unexpected misfortune, was unable to alter the determination of further resistance in De Carteret, or shake the resolution of his companions, whose spirits were reanimated by intelligence of the king's safe arrival in France. A messenger was immediately dispatched, informing him of the state of the garrison, and requesting that the court of France might be entreated to render them assistance.

This, Charles was unable to procure. Cardinal Mazarin who directed the councils of France, was not willing to incur the resentment of the Protector, by the support of the exiled King: and Charles was reduced to the necessity of confessing his inability to assist those few who still continued faithful to his cause, and advised De Carteret to capitulate.

This answer was, however, at first concealed by De Carteret from his followers: but all supplies being cut off, the garrison much weakened, and the provisions almost exhausted, he at last communicated it to a council of his officers; and by their unanimous decision, the castle was surrendered upon terms both honorable and advantageous, and Sir George De Carteret joined the king in his exile in France.

Jersey was now under the rule of arbitrary and oppressive governors, who probably were willing to punish the inhabitants for their loyalty and opposition. Haines extorted money by the most illegal conduct, and the soldiery were suffered to indulge with impunity in every species of violence.

But the faithful supporters of their Sovereign were yet to experience a happier season. The Restoration put an end to this system of tyranny; and the Islanders looked forward to, and experienced, a long continuance of tranquillity.

Charles was not ungrateful for their loyal attachment. Sir George De Carteret was advanced to honors and emolument, and admitted to the friendship of the king. Elizabeth Castle which had so long withstood his enemies, was repaired and greatly enlarged. The Islanders obtained various privileges, and were presented with a silver mace to be carried before the magistrates on particular occasions, bearing an inscription extolling their fidelity, and particularly recording that the Sovereign when excluded from his

other dominions by rebellion and injustice, had twice found a secure retreat in the Island of Jersey.

The circumstances that led to the abdication of James the Second did not affect the tranquillity of Jersey : and during the long series of years which intervened between the revolution and the reign of George the Third, no attempt was made by the powers of France to dispute the possession of the Island.

But times pregnant with danger were then fast approaching. On the first of May, in the year 1779, when, from war having been but just declared between England and France, Jersey was comparatively unprepared, and contained a very small number of regular troops, a fleet arrived in St. Ouen's bay with a force of nearly six thousand men, destined to invade the Island, under the command of the Prince of Nassau ; and gave the first intimation of the commencement of hostilities between the two nations. A debarkation was attempted ; but the enemy perceiving the opposition likely to be experienced from the different corps of militia, who assembled on the alarm with the greatest celerity, and a small body of troops of the line, which was drawn up to resist their landing, returned to their ships, and resolved upon making the attempt in a different quarter. The vessels accordingly appeared in St. Brelade's bay, but the enemy deterred by the same appearance of resistance, finally relinquished their design.

Another attack was, however, soon meditated ; but the fleet which was purposed for the service having been defeated by a British squadron, the plan was abandoned.

But Jersey was destined to feel the effects of another enterprise, which, though it failed in its ultimate success, attained a prosperous commencement.

On the dawn of the morning of the Sixth of January 1781, the inhabitants of St. Helier's perceived, with as much consternation as astonishment, the Market Place, which now forms the Square, completely filled with foreign troops. These, which, under the command of the Baron de Rullecourt, had arrived from France to attempt the reduction of the Island by a sudden attack, landed, during the night, at a small point of rocks, near La Rocque, in the parish of St. Clement. The severity of the weather, which had separated many of the vessels, and the various accidents experienced in landing, considerably diminished the number of those who had embarked for the service, and scarcely more than seven hundred men actually reached the shore; yet having been unobserved in their progress through the country, and obtained possession of the town without discovery, a great advantage was secured to them.

Major Moses Corbet who was at that time Lieutenant Governor of the Island, was immediately taken prisoner in the Government House; from which circumstance the enemy promised to themselves the easy possession of the Island. Corbet, thus in the power of the enemy, was induced, as he affirmed, by the menaces of Rullecourt, who threatened in case of his non compliance to reduce the town to ashes, to sign articles of capitulation, and agreed to surrender the Island: and orders were immediately dispatched by him to the commanding officers to remain in their quarters.

But these orders, issuing from one who had surrendered himself a prisoner, and therefore no longer retained his authority, were not considered binding; and the different regiments, in defiance of the positive injunctions that were repeatedly forwarded to them from Corbet, continued to advance upon the town.

Part of the French troops now left St. Helier's to take

possession of Elizabeth Castle, which had been summoned to surrender by virtue of the capitulation entered into by Corbet ; but the officer commanding there refused to obey the summons, and immediately displayed his intention of resistance by firing at the approaching enemy.

Thus disappointed in their hopes, and unable to force a submission, the French considered it most prudent to retire again to the town and concentrate their forces, that they might withstand an engagement which now appeared inevitable.

On Corbet having been taken prisoner, the command devolved upon Major Peirson, and Rullecourt, desirous of obtaining an easy victory, and unwilling to hazard success, dispatched a messenger to him, exaggerating the number of his troops, and begging that, to spare unnecessary bloodshed, he would comply with Corbet's capitulation. To these terms Peirson was by no means inclined to accede, and determined that, as soon as the different detachments of his troops had reached their destined stations, the French should be attacked.

The militia forces showed the utmost eagerness to commence the engagement, and their anxiety was not long restrained : the various bodies soon moved on, and advanced through different streets to the Market Place, where the French were assembled in the greatest force. The enemy were impetuously attacked ; but, though deprived of all hope of success, were determined nevertheless to offer a resolute opposition. Major Peirson was shot dead at the commencement of the engagement, but the ardour of the troops suffered no abatement ; the French were defeated ; a few of the survivors escaped to their vessels, and the rest were secured as prisoners. Their loss was very considerable, amongst the number was Rullecourt ; and about eighty of the militia and regular forces were killed or wounded.

Many singular instances of intrepidity are recorded of the Islanders during the conflict ; but the conduct of Corbet excited the utmost dissatisfaction, as, at the least, irregular, unwarranted, and unsoldierlike. Upon the heavier charges of accusation brought against him, it would be now useless to descant: the sentence of a court-martial dismissed him from His Majesty's service ; but he afterwards obtained means of procuring a pension, though, upon what grounds of merit, it would be, perhaps, difficult to discover.

Since this period, Jersey, though subject, during the continuance of hostilities between England and the gigantic power of Napoleon, to many alarms, never suffered the calamities of an attack ; and was able again to shelter a branch of royalty by affording an asylum to the Duke de Berri. The peace which has now quieted the fear of invasion, and freed the Islanders from constant anxiety, allows them to enjoy the undisturbed possession of those privileges, merited by a people who have shown themselves, on every occasion, able and ready to defend them.

CHAPTER THE THIRD.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

THE military command in Jersey is invested in the Governor and his appointment proceeds from the King.

During the ages in which the Island was under the sovereignty of the earlier kings of France, the governors were called Comites, or Counts; the lapse of two hundred years seems to have altered the title, and changed it to that of Dux or Duke, which was bestowed upon Amwarith who bore the chief authority under Charlemagne. When Jersey and the neighbouring Islands were connected with Normandy, under the Dukedom of Rollo, they were usually subject to the command of one governor, who held them as Bailly, Warden, or Keeper, and occasionally under other denominations. And we are informed by Selden, in his *Mare Clausum*, that an ancient manuscript records their having been, in the reign of Henry the sixth, possessed, together with the Isle of Wight, by the Earl of Warwick, as king of the Islands.

This united command continued until the reign of Henry the Seventh, when Jersey received a separate Governor, who was then, and subsequently, stiled Captain; but an order in Council in the year 1618 definitively fixed the appellation which is now retained.

The patents of appointment have sometimes specified the tenure as being merely during the pleasure of the king; the government has at other times been granted for as long as the possessor should conduct himself well; it has also been conferred for life; and occasionally two persons have been jointly invested with this authority.

The governor now receives, as the emolument of his situation, the whole of the revenue derived from the insular domain of the crown; paying out of it a few small salaries to some of the civil officers, and to those he appoints as his receivers. This revenue was formerly obtained from the rents of seven manors originally belonging to the Dukes of Normandy, the annual amount of which, in the reign of Henry the Second, was computed at four hundred and sixty livres tournois. There were also various money rents: and the whole revenue, according to an extent made in the fifth year of Edward the Third, exceeded a thousand livres tournois. A livre tournois (*libra Turonensis*) may be computed as having been then of a value not inferior to the present pound sterling. Besides which, various trifling sums were derived from small detached portions of land; and fines and forfeitures were productive of many casual but considerable receipts.

Much however of the original crown property has been granted away at different times; and during the early part of the reign of Charles the Second, the estates were much reduced in value from the large sums that were raised from them for his supply, when distressed in his exile. The corn tithes of ten of the parishes are the principal source of the present revenue of the king; these were formerly annexed to some Abbeys in Normandy, but, at the suppression of those religious establishments in England, were seized by Henry the Eighth.

In former times the whole crown income was not always

granted to the Governor; considerable deductions were generally made; not unfrequently the whole expense of the regular garrison was defrayed from it; and sometimes the greatest part of the residue was paid into the Exchequer, a very small sum being allowed as his stipend. In the fourth year of Edward the Third, when the revenue of the King drawn from Jersey was considerable, only forty pounds a year were granted to John de Roches, warden of the Islands; and in the same reign Thomas de Ferrais and Thomas de Hampton, though allowed to receive the whole, were obliged to pay yearly five hundred marks into the Exchequer; and three hundred pounds a year were deducted by Elizabeth from Sir Walter Raleigh, then Governor. But these conditions were not invariably attached, or always exacted. Several succeeding governors, even in the early reigns of King John, Henry the Third, and Edward the First, received the whole amount without any deduction.

As the incomes of the Governors have varied at different times, so also their prerogatives and power have been subject to alteration. Authority has been by some Sovereigns amply conceded, and by others as cautiously abridged. In the early periods of the history of the Island, the governor is mentioned not only as the director of all military affairs, but also as the head of the civil department, and is termed the Bailly. But the impolicy of uniting the civil and military power, and leaving the whole patronage in the hands of one person, at length caused the separation of the offices from each other, though the appointment of the Bailly, as a civil functionary, remained vested in the Governor. But during the reign of Henry the Seventh this privilege was abolished, and has since been exercised solely by the crown. The governor still retains some authority and a negative voice in the States; but the duties of his situation principally consist in superintending and ordering the military defence of the Island, and his power has but little connection with the civil jurisdiction.

This appointment has been frequently, particularly during late years, deputed to a Lieutenant Governor, nominated by the King, from whom his pay and emoluments chiefly proceed ; but some few of the ancient rents due to the crown are received by him: he is now always a military officer, discharges all the duties of the Governor, commands the garrison of regular troops stationed in the Island, which generally amounted during the late war to between five and six thousand men ; and he grants the commissions to the officers of the Militia, which is under his direction and control. Since the year 1665, a Commander in Chief has occasionally been appointed with distinct duties, but the authority has latterly been vested in the Lieutenant Governor.

The militia of the Island, upon which, in consideration of their services, his present Majesty has conferred the distinction of Royal, is a very numerous and efficient force, in which every man between the age of seventeen and sixty five is bound to serve ; and strangers, after a year's residence, are equally liable to be called upon with the natives. Each regiment is formed from the proportion of men furnished by a district composed of a certain number of parishes. The different regiments are thus raised : the First, or North West, from the parishes of St. Mary, St. John, and St. Ouen : the Second, or North, from Trinity and St. Martin's : the Third, or East, from St. Saviour's, Grouville, and St. Clement's : the Fourth, or South Regiment, which consists of two Battalions, from St. Helier's, and St. Lawrence's ; the Fifth, or South West, from St. Peter's and St. Brelade's. To each regiment a few mounted troopers, and a company or brigade of artillery are attached : and those men who are considered least qualified for the more active duties, are appointed to the coast batteries of their district. The whole are furnished with arms and clothing from the British Government ; but, with the exception of the adjutants and drill serjeants, neither officers nor privates receive any pay.

A small corps of cavalry was formerly established, in addition to the troopers attached to the battalions of infantry, and from being on constant duty, received daily pay; but at the cessation of hostilities in 1814 it was considerably reduced, and lately has been entirely disbanded.

These military services are performed with the greatest cheerfulness and alacrity by the Islanders, and a laudable pride is taken by all ranks in contributing their personal assistance to the defence of their country; and the regiments when under arms present an appearance of steadiness and discipline of which they may justly boast. In time of war their duties are active and constant. They are frequently brigaded with the regular troops, and detachments from the different regiments in succession are employed in mounting guard round the Island; their quickness of assembling in cases of alarm, and their readiness to bear any fatigue or duty imposed on them, have always been noticed as alike creditable to their discipline as soldiers, and to their patriotism as members of the state.

During peace they are still kept in an efficient state. They are repeatedly drilled by companies in the winter, and in the summer the whole body of Militia is frequently exercised by regiments, and inspected yearly by the Lieutenant Governor of the Island. The boys under the age which qualifies them for admission into the ranks of the different battalions, are instructed in the use of arms, and prizes are given every year to the most expert.

Sir Thomas Morgan who was Governor of the Island during the reign of Charles the second, attended much to the improvement of the insular forces. The companies before his arrival were under independent commands, and each was composed of the whole number mustered from a parish;

they were, in consequence, too numerous to be readily managed, and their whole strength could not be collected together with speed or readiness. To obviate these difficulties, the companies were divided and equalized, and formed into three regiments disciplined according to the system then in use in the British Army.

But each individual furnished his own clothing, and a coat was not discarded for the trifling blemish of a few patches. It descended as an heir-loom from father to son in long continued succession, and was regarded, in proportion of its antiquity of appearance, as a proof of the hereditary martial spirit of a line of ancestry by whom it had been worn, and was used without respect to the proportions of its owner. Thus it felt all the vicissitudes of family size: nor had time failed to show how often a lean father had been succeeded by a more portly descendant, and how a short son, though secure of the coat, was unable to inherit the stature of his sire.

The increase of the population of the Island since the time of Charles the second, has caused the number of the regiments to be augmented: and by the care of different governors, and principally the individual zeal and attention of many of their own officers, they have progressively advanced to their present high state of discipline and efficiency. Nor can a small degree of praise be given to those who thus gratuitously devote their best services and time to the defence and security of the Island; and the exertions of one whose long protracted labours at the head of the Town battalion tended so materially to improve the discipline of his native troops, and to excite in them a spirit of emulation, will long be remembered with gratitude by the people of Jersey, and will cause them to enrol the name of Patriarche amongst those of the most valued and honored of their country men.

Some of the most celebrated characters in English history have held the government of the Island ; and at one time it was not unfrequently bestowed upon the branches of Royalty. John, afterwards King of England, had these Islands placed under his authority by his brother, Richard the First. They were subsequently held by Prince Edward, who ascended the throne of his father Henry the Third, as Edward the First ; afterwards by Edmund, Duke of York, son of Edward the Third ; who was succeeded by his son Edward, Duke of York, slain at the battle of Agincourt ; and were successively given to John, Duke of Bedford, and Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, brothers of Henry the Fifth. The situation has also been held by Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, afterwards Lord Protector of England ; by Sir Amias Paulet, who at one time had the custody of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots ; and by the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh.

CHAPTER THE FOURTH.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

THE civil government and jurisdiction of Jersey is under the immediate and sole direction of the States of the Island, and the Royal Court.

The Assembly of the States is composed of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor ; the Bailly or Lieutenant Bailly ; the twelve Jurats ; the twelve Rectors of the different parishes, of whom the Dean is one ; the King's Procureur, and King's Advocate ; the Viscount, or, in case of his absence, his Deputy ; and the twelve Constables.

The office of Bailly is one of considerable importance. The name was originally adopted from France, where it implied a person invested with extensive judicial prerogatives, and who was judge over one of the Baillages into which the different provinces were divided. It is thus noticed by Spelman in his Glossary : *Bailiſus apud Gallos splendidus Magistratus est.* In the absence of the Bailly the duties may be performed by a Lieutenant Bailly ; and, till very recently, they were almost always thus deputed. The office was rendered distinct from that of the governor in the reign of Edward the First, in the year 1301, though, as has been observed, it remained in his gift until the reign of Henry the Seventh.

The Jurats were first established by the Constitutions of King John ; and denominated *Coronatores Jurati*, or sworn Coroners, from the oath that was administered on their election. They are chosen for life by the votes of all those who pay the parochial rates, and are masters of families ; and they constitute, with the Bailly, the magistracy of the Island.

The Constables are chosen from the different parishes by the same electors, and represent their respective constituents in the States. The office is held by them for three years ; but, if re-chosen, they may serve again for the same period. The elections for Jurats and all civil officers were till very lately held on Sundays, and the votes were delivered in the porches of the Parish Churches ; but this disgraceful and irreligious custom is now happily abolished.

The assembly composed of these members is in fact a meeting of the three Estates, and represents every class of inhabitants of the Island ; and no business can be proceeded in without the presence of at least seven of each constituent body. Every member has the privilege of delivering his opinion and giving his vote, with the exception of the king's officers, who have a deliberative voice only. The governor has the power of convening the States, nor can they meet without his sanction ; and he may negative any act they may pass.

The principal business of the States, whose powers of legislating are in some degree limited, is to provide funds for carrying on public works ; to decide upon means for raising the revenue, of which they have the administration, to discuss the public expenditure, &c. &c. They have also the right of naturalizing foreigners, and enacting, *pro tempore*, such laws as they may consider expedient. But these acts are only valid for three years, unless afterwards sanctioned

by the king in council. The States, however, are frequently in the habit of renewing them on their own authority, at the expiration of the prescribed term. The Bailly may suspend the operation of any order that has passed, by declaring, at the time of its passing, his voice to be dissentient : but he is bound immediately to transmit the order so negatived to the King in Council, with a written statement of the motives of his dissent.

The Court, which possesses the whole judicative authority, is composed of the Bailly or Lieutenant Bailly, the twelve Jurats, the King's Procureur and Advocate, or Attorney and Solicitor General, the Viscount or Sheriff, the Greffier or Clerk, and two other officers called Denunciators. The number of Advocates or pleaders at the Bar, is limited to six, who are nominated by the Bailly : the King's Procureur, King's Advocate, and the Viscount, hold their appointments for life by the King's patent.

The Court disposes of all cases civil and criminal which may arise in the Island, and be brought before it, with the exception of high treason, and is governed by its own peculiar laws. It also enforces the military code which is observed by the Militia, and over which the governor has no judicial control. The attendance of the whole body of Jurats is not required except on particular occasions : the presence of two, in addition to the Bailly, is sufficient to compose a Court which may transact ordinary business, and decide the causes usually brought before it. But a litigant may demand a hearing before a full Court, which must consist of, at least, seven Jurats, before a final decision can be recorded ; and even from that, in most instances, an appeal may be made to the King in Council.

The Bailly is the head of the Court, collects the opinions of the Jurats, and delivers sentence. He is at liberty to

comment upon the evidence adduced, and the arguments advanced by the counsel, and to explain the law ; but he is disqualified from giving his opinion, except in cases of equal division.

The sittings of the Court are under four denominations, according to the nature of their business ; and constitute the Cour d'Héritage, the Cour de Catel, the Cour du Billet, and the Cour du Samedi.

The Cour d'Héritage takes cognizance of those cases only which regard the descent or division of property. This Court is opened, on the first day of its meeting, with various ceremonies. The attendance of the Governor is required, with that of the whole body of the Court ; and those persons who hold Fiefs under the Crown, are also compelled to be present. It generally sits once a fortnight during the terms, and is usually held on Thursdays.

The principal business of the Cour de Catel is to make arrangements concerning the property of bankrupts. Criminals were formerly often tried on the day this Court was held ; but the practice has now fallen into disuse.

The Cour du Billet was originally intended to relieve the Cour de Catel from an overpowering weight of business. It takes notice of more trifling cases relating to arrears of rent, distrains, accounts, &c., and debts on simple contract.

The Cour du Samedi is also an assistant or extraordinary Court. It settles all actions upon the case, assaults, &c., and disposes of petitions and warrants.

There are two terms in the year during which the Court regularly meets ; so arranged as not to interfere with the harvest or vraicking seasons, or to require the attendance

of suitors at those times when their presence is most wanted on their farms. The Court is also occasionally held out of term for the decision of Admiralty causes, those relating to bills of exchange, notes of hand, and commercial cases which require an expeditious settlement.

Juries are employed in the trial of criminal causes, which are proceeded in after the following manner :

The prisoner on being brought before the Court pleads to the accusation by an advocate. If he denies the charge, an act is made by the Court allowing the King's Procureur, who prosecutes for the Crown, to bring evidence in support of the accusation, and the prisoner is remanded. On a future day both parties bring forward their evidence, and the depositions of the different witnesses are taken and committed to writing, signed and joined to the other proceedings. The case thus prepared is brought before the Constable and twelve of his officers, belonging to the parish where the crime has been committed. The depositions are then read in the presence of a full Court ; and the counsel having been heard on both sides, the Jury retire with the Viscount to deliberate upon their verdict. If the prisoner is found guilty by the majority, or according to the expression used, if he is adjudged *more guilty than innocent*, he is declared truly indicted. He may then either submit, upon which the Court proceeds to pass judgment, or, if he still hopes to be able to clear himself, may appeal to a Grande Enquête.

The Grande Enquête is composed of twenty four of the principal inhabitants of the three parishes nearest to that in which the offence was committed, and eight are drawn from each. The prisoner is brought before them, surrounded by the Viscount's guards or attendants, who are persons owing that service to the King from the tenure of their lands. Proceedings similar to those already described again take place, and if five voices out of the twenty four declare him

innocent, he is acquitted. Happily the graver offences are of rare occurrence, and executions are very seldom witnessed.

The Constable of each parish is at the head of its police. Under his direction are two Centeniers, below whom are a certain number of Vingteniers, and also of assistants called Constable's officers, who execute the orders of their superiors : their numbers are proportionate to the size of their respective parishes. In all parochial assemblies, whether held for fixing the amount of the rates to be levied, or for any other purpose not relating to ecclesiastical business, the Constable presides ; and possesses altogether many advantages which render the office, although attended with considerable trouble, and one to which no pecuniary recompense is attached, ambitiously sought after by many of the principal inhabitants.

The business of the Custom-house is carried on by a principal officer, and a comptroller ; below whom are a few persons who hold subordinate situations.

Such is a brief view of the civil government, which through the revolutions of so many centuries has retained its form as first established by the constitutions of King John. But however peculiar it is in many respects, it possesses advantages, which, under the circumstances of the Island, have been found calculated to advance its prosperity and independence. And though, perhaps, a judicious change in some points might be productive of benefit, yet such long tried institutions should not be hastily altered upon theory in opposition to experience, nor without due regard to local attachment, and the feelings of those who are affected by them : no changes can be expected to bestow much benefit, or confer happiness on a people, unless they follow as the result of the general inclination and wish, and are made in compliance with acknowledged wants.

CHAPTER THE FIFTH.

Ecclesiastical Government, Annals of the Church, &c. &c. &c.

THE spiritual jurisdiction is committed to the Dean, who holds an ecclesiastical Court, observing the same terms as those for secular affairs, in which he is assisted by the rectors of the different parishes. Suitors have the right of appealing after judgment to the Bishop of Winchester, and in case of a vacancy in that see, to the Archbishop of Canterbury; and these prelates are obliged to attend in person to the cases thus brought before them; their decision cannot be reversed, and no further proceedings are allowed.

The Deanery, which is now in the gift of the crown, seems to have been an office of very early establishment in the Island, the Deans acting as commissaries of the Bishop of Coutance, and exercising peculiar ecclesiastical powers: it is always accompanied by one of the parochial benefices which are now in the patronage of the governor, though for some time after the seizure of Church property by Henry the Eighth, the King exercised the right of presentation, which had previously belonged to the abbots of Normandy, who received a great proportion of the tithes. Pluralities are forbidden by the ecclesiastical canons, and cases of non-residence very rarely occur.

The religion of the inhabitants before the introduction of Christianity, was that of the Druids, which almost uni-

versally prevailed among the ancient Gauls and Britons; and some remains of their rude altars, once, perhaps, stained with the blood of human victims which they offered up in sacrifice, are yet in existence. The Romans on obtaining possession of the Island, endeavoured by the strongest measures to suppress this horrible superstition; which, though they were themselves guilty of an idolatry not less gross, was odious to them both on account of the peculiar barbarities which accompanied it, and of the difficulties which it opposed to the recognition of their laws and institutions. But however savage its nature might be, it attained so great an ascendancy over the minds of the people, and the Druids, who united with the ministerial authority the right of civil and criminal jurisdiction, possessed so general an influence, that the conquerors were unable wholly to extirpate it by the severest penal statutes; and its final abolition was not effected by the sword, but by the stronger power of the Gospel.

The commencement of Christianity in Jersey was shortly subsequent to the period of its first growth in England, and its propagation was favored by the persecutions to which the Christians were often exposed there from the Saxon Pagans, and which compelled the most devout of the British clergy to fly for security to distant countries. St. Sampson, one of the most illustrious of these fugitives, and who is supposed to have been Archbishop of York, obtained from Childebert, King of France, the see of Dol in Armorica, a part of Brittany, and Jersey with the neighbouring islands were included in the diocese. But his efforts to spread the knowledge of Christianity seem to have been principally confined to the territory of Dol, and the teaching of the Gospel in the Islands was reserved for the labours of St. Magloire, his nephew and successor in his see and dignities. Committing the care of his diocese to St. Budoc, this zealous prelate commenced his efforts to evan-

gelize this remote portion of his flock in the little Island of Sark ; and founded there a monastic establishment which in the reign of Edward the Third was still in existence, and in the receipt of a pension from the crown. He then visited Jersey, which seems to have been the object of his peculiar care and attention ; large numbers won by the powers of his persuasion, and influenced by the sanctity and holiness of his life, embraced the doctrines of the Gospel, and the conversion of Loyescon the governor was among the fruits of his missionary labours. He does not appear to have quitted the island : his life no less remarkable for its zeal than blessed in its success, was ended in the place he had so deeply benefitted : and he was interred in the parish of St. Saviour, not far distant from the free school of St. Manlier, which is so called from a corruption of his name.

The Christian Church which had been thus planted by the zeal of St. Magloire, was strengthened and enlarged under the care of Prætextatus, Arch-bishop of Rouen ; who having been banished from his see through the persecutions of the Queen of France, passed an exile of ten years in Jersey, and was diligent and successful in completing the work which his predecessor had so happily commenced.

The religious principles now professed by the people, rendered them obnoxious to the wandering bands of Normans, who before their settlement in Neustria, and the conversion of their leader to Christianity, made frequent descents upon the Island ; and so barbarous were the acts they committed, that a prayer for deliverance from their fury was inserted in the litany of the Church. But on the cession of Normandy and the Islands to Rollo, who then became as earnest in the support of Christianity as he was before in his opposition to it, and by his influence caused a similar feeling to be observed by his followers, the terrors

of persecution were at an end, and the conquerors seemed anxious to make amends to their Christian brethren for the injuries they had previously inflicted on them. The eagerness with which they founded religious and monastic institutions in Normandy was extended to the Island, and impressed with the superstition and errors of the age, they trusted that by the erection of such buildings and the wealth with which they endowed them, to be able to extenuate and atone for the enormity of their former conduct; and almost every one who possessed either riches or power was desirous of establishing some house of devotion. Thus the Abbey dedicated to the martyr St. Helier was erected in expiation of the crime of an ancestor; and the Priors of Noirmont, St. Clement, De Lecq, and Bonne-Nuit, with many chapels of less importance, were raised by the endeavours of individuals.

In progress of time, and probably as the numbers and wants of the population increased, a church of considerable dimensions was erected in each parish. These were consecrated, and we may suppose built, in the following order.

ANNO.

St. Brelade's.....	27 May.....	1111.
St. Martin's.....	4 January.....	1116.
St. Clement's.....	29 September...	1117.
St. Ouen's.....	4 September...	1130.
St. Saviour's.....	30 May.....	1154.
Trinity.....	3 September...	1163.
St. Peter's.....	29 June.....	1167.
St. Lawrence's.....	4 January.....	1199.
St. John's.....	1 August.....	1204.
Grouville.....	25 August.....	1312.
St. Mary's.....	5 October.....	1320.
St. Helier's.....	15 August.....	1341.

The ceremony of consecration was performed by the

Bishop of Coutance, in the presence of many persons of distinction whose names are registered in the *LIVRE NOIR*, or archives, of Coutance; the Islands having been removed from the diocese of Dol, and placed in that of Coutance on Rollo obtaining the Dukedom of Normandy; and notwithstanding their subsequent alienation from this their former parent state, they remained under the spiritual control of its Bishop until the reformation, and were not included in the see of Winchester till the reign of Elizabeth. It had however been previously contemplated by King John to place them under Exeter, and the Pope's bull was actually obtained by Henry the Seventh for subjecting them to the jurisdiction of the diocese of Salisbury: this being subsequently cancelled, another was procured for Winchester, and registered by Bishop Langton, but it never took effect; and it was not till Elizabeth's reign, as above mentioned, and about the year 1565 when the Bishop of Coutance made various claims before the Court of Jersey as ordinary of the Island which were not, however, admitted, that it was definitively fixed in the diocese to which it now belongs. It may be remarked as singular, that from the time of the reformation no protestant Bishop had visited the Island for ecclesiastical purposes till the Bishop of Salisbury in 1818 administered the rite of confirmation in the place of the diocesan, who was prevented from age and infirmities: nor had it been visited by a Bishop of Winchester till the year 1829, when Bishop Sumner arrived in the discharge of his episcopal functions.

Edward the Sixth, who completed the great work commenced by his Father, sent for the use of the inhabitants of Jersey a French translation of the Liturgy, or, as it was more usually styled, the Service Book of the Church of England: and it was observed in all assemblies of public worship, until Mary, on her accession to the throne, re-established the celebration of the Mass.

Paulet, the last Roman Catholic Dean, was dismissed from his situation in the year 1565 by Elizabeth, and the reformed religion was professed and encouraged : But during the whole period which intervenes between that time and the year 1620, the Island had neither a book of Common Prayer, nor established Liturgy, neither was the Church under the superintendence of a Dean.

Soon after the dismissal of Paulet, many French Protestants arrived in the Island to avoid the persecutions they suffered in their own country ; and being disciples of Calvin, and observers of the discipline of the Church of Geneva, they found means to introduce their own principles, which were first taught by Guillaume Morrice, Sieur de la Ripaudiere, a minister of Anjou. Their united exertions gradually overturned the whole system of ecclesiastical government ; the powers of Episcopacy were not acknowledged, a Discipline formed upon their own model was established, and all matters relating to the Church were directed by their councils of Consistories, Colloquies, and the Synod. The Synod was composed of Members delegated by the Colloquies ; and the Colloquies were chosen from the Consistories, which were assemblies of the Ministers, Elders, and Deacons, held for the government of their respective Churches.

Elizabeth in some measure sanctioned the commencement of this innovation, as on the application of the ministers she permitted their mode of worship to be followed in the Church of St. Helier ; this, however, was the only instance in which she was willing to suffer it, and she refused to allow the established service to be departed from in the other churches, though a petition to that purpose was made to her by many of the principal inhabitants and magistrates of the place. The Queen's injunctions were however soon disregarded. These ministers, from their zealous endeavours, and from the learning and powers of preaching which they possessed, very quickly obtained a complete influence throughout the Island :

they succeeded in winning over to their opinions the native clergy, and in obtaining the support of the governor, and were, perhaps, more readily listened to, from the hostility they showed to the Roman Catholic doctrines and superstition, which were peculiarly obnoxious to the inhabitants. Thus powerful, in the year 1576 they held a general Synod in Guernsey, where the presbyterian influence was equally great, and formally arranged the whole body of their discipline.

This administration, which was confirmed at subsequent periods, continued to direct the Church without any prevention or interference from England, although in direct opposition to the command of Elizabeth, until Sir John Peyton, on being appointed to the government of the Island by James the First, offered a resistance to the Consistorians; who, though they nominally admitted his privilege of appointing to the vacant benefices, yet in reality limited its exercise by refusing to admit any persons but those whom they approved. Exasperated at this, Peyton at length effected the declension of their power, of which the people were now generally wearied from the vexatious manner in which it was used, and regretted their departure from a more moderate Church Government. After a reference to England from both parties, the King, who had previously permitted the maintenance of the discipline, ordered the usage of the Liturgy to be revived, some qualifications being permitted with respect to ceremonies, to conciliate the prejudices of the people, and he desired that the clergy should make choice of three out of their own body, one of whom was to be appointed Dean.

The Deanery was obtained by David Bandinel, rector of the parish of St. Mary, who was recommended to the King by Archbishop Abbot, and approved by the Bishop of Winchester, on the condition of using the Liturgy, which was exacted as most important and was readily subscribed to; and

the corn tithes of the parish of St. Saviour which had previously belonged to the crown, were bestowed upon him and his successors in the Deanery for ever, the grant being secured under the great Seal of England. Its powers of judicature were restored to the spiritual court; and the different ministers were desired to co-operate with the Dean in framing a body of canons as a code of ecclesiastical law. These having been drawn up, with some concessions as to forms, that a more general concurrence might be obtained, they were, after some alterations by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, who were appointed as commissioners, finally ratified by the King in 1623, and are the regulations of the present Church establishment. But a considerable proportion of the inhabitants, though disliking the strained authority of the consistories, were not very readily reconciled to the admission of the Liturgy, or to the functions of the Dean; they considered them too nearly allied to the old popish system of Church forms and government: and for some time the Dean and his spiritual Court excited but little respect, and the service of Common Prayer was neglected. Bandinel continued in the execution of his duties until the year 1643; when, being supposed to encourage the distractions of the times, he was taken prisoner by the governor, and confined first in Elizabeth Castle and afterwards in that of Mont Orgueil; and a fall he received in attempting to escape over the ramparts caused his death.

From the commencement of the civil discord until the Restoration in the year 1660, an interval of twenty seven years, the Liturgy was discontinued; nor was a Dean appointed after the death of Bandinel until the year 1661: at which period the regular Church Service was re-established and the ecclesiastical authority restored; and they have continued uninterrupted to the present time; the efforts of James the Second to convert the inhabitants by sending a garrison of Romanists being futile and trifling, and soon brought to an end by his abdication of the throne,

The annual value of the majority of the livings is trifling, the clergy principally deriving their revenues from the small tithes ; they also receive that proportion of the great tithes which was spared in some of the parishes to the Ministers by the Norman Abbots, to whom they were subordinate ; but who, as their rapacity was not very readily satisfied, were the impropriators of nearly the whole. These impropriations are now received by the governor, and belong to the King, not having been restored to their original owners at the reformation, and are, perhaps, the only tithes so obtained now remaining in the possession of the crown. The incumbents of some of the livings are also entitled to the Novals or Deserts, which are thus to be explained.

At the suppression of Priors Alien, a composition was entered into by the ministers and the governor respecting the tithes. After this composition, the improving state of agriculture and the increasing value of land caused many considerable portions of ground, previously neglected and lying waste, to be brought into a state of cultivation, and ploughed up. The clergy claimed their tithes of the produce of these lands as not having been included in the composition ; and the demand was acceded to, until Sir John Peyton, the Governor, in the reign of James the First, questioned the right so long undisputed. The case having been referred to the Council, an order in the year 1608 adjudged that the ministers should receive the tithes of all those Deserts or Novals from which they then claimed them, provided they had not been ploughed up within the memory of man : but decided that the privilege should not extend over any land that might be made arable, having been previously used as an orchard, or for pasture.

A parsonage house is attached to each living, and is kept in repair at the expense of its respective parish. Charles the First, at the solicitation of Archbishop Laud, founded in the year 1636 three Fellowships, in Pembroke, Exeter, and Jesus Colleges, in the University of Oxford, to be enjoyed by

natives of Jersey and Guernsey, designed for Holy Orders, in alternate succession. There are also three exhibitions or scholarships in Pembroke College for natives of Jersey exclusively, which were given by Morley, Bishop of Winchester, in 1654.

But sometime before these grants were conferred, Laurence Baudain, of the parish of St. Martin, had bestowed thirty two quarters of wheat rent, for the maintenance at either of the Universities of such poor scholars of Jersey as should be found deserving of encouragement, but unable to support the expense of a collegiate education ; a gift that has been of the greatest benefit to many of the most useful and respected characters of the Island. To him, therefore, belongs the credit of having been the first to encourage the learning of the islanders ; and great as has been the liberality of other benefactors, it will not, perhaps, be denied that the gift of Laurence Baudain has at least equal claims on the grateful acknowledgment of his countrymen.

There are two Free Grammar Schools, founded in the year 1498, called St. Magloire, or St. Manlier, and St. Anastase, under the direction of the Dean and Ministers ; but the endowments are too small to be of any material service, or to render the establishments able to effect the original design. The two schools are situated at different ends of the Island, and are each intended for the accommodation of six parishes.

The number of Churches and Chapels connected with the Established Church is sixteen, including the chapel at the Hospital ; the number of sittings contained in them, above eleven thousand five hundred. The want of a chapel at Gorey for the accommodation of the numbers who frequent the place during the season of the oyster fishery has long been severely felt ; and the erection of a suitable building is now in contemplation. The services at St. Paul's and St. James's Chapels are entirely in English ; and there is also an En-

glish Service in St. Helier's Church in the afternoon, which is attended by the troops in garrison. The churches are generally fully attended; and though there is in the moral aspect of the Island, as elsewhere, much at which the Christian must grieve, yet abundant and gratifying proofs are not wanting that the spirit of earnest and vital religion is present with many.

The following are the names of the Deans of Jersey, since the year 1512.

1512.—Richard Mabon,	} Roman Catholics.
1543.—John Paulët,	

AFTER THE REFORMATION.

1620.—David Bandinel.	1729.—François Payn.
1661.—Philip Le Couteur.	1775.—François Le Breton.
1672.—Clem. Le Couteur.	1802.—Dr. Edward Dupré.
1714.—Thomas Le Breton.	1823.—Dr. Corbet Hue.

CHAPTER THE SIXTH.

PRIVILEGES AND LAWS.

THE people of Jersey appear from a very early date to have possessed extensive and peculiar privileges. These were granted, as is expressed in many of the charters, to reward them for their loyalty, and to recompense them for the damage they frequently suffered during a war with France from their vicinity to the shores of the enemy, and as a remuneration for the trouble and expense of that constant state of preparation against attack which it was necessary for them to observe.

Whether the island enjoyed any particular immunities when subject to the Dukes of Normandy before the conquest of England, is not known; but as the claims which afterwards arose did not then exist, we may at any rate conjecture that they were less amply conceded than at later periods.

The earliest privilege of which mention has been made, and which there is every reason to suppose more antient than the constitutions of King John, is that of a neutrality to Jersey and Guernsey during a war between England and France; so that vessels of the latter country and of other nations might be allowed, notwithstanding, to continue their trade without interruption in the harbours of the Islands.

The date of the first concession of this singular privilege has been lost ; but as early as the year 1439 a treaty was concluded between Henry the Sixth of England and Charles the Sixth of France, in which the observance of the neutrality was ordered, and it was forbidden that the contending powers should violate it by attacking or insulting each other within sight of the Island.

Pope Sixtus the Fourth, at the desire of Edward the Fourth, issued a Bull declaratory of this privilege, and commanding obedience to it, under the penalty of the highest ecclesiastical censures, and excommunication of the Church. It received the sanction of the Parliaments of Paris during the reigns of Louis the Eleventh and Charles the Eighth ; and was made known by proclamation in the ports of Normandy with the solemnities that had been previously used for the same purpose on the coast of Brittany. It was also confirmed in every subsequent charter granted in succeeding reigns to the time of James the Second ; and was fully explained and repeated by Queen Elizabeth ; who ordered that “ merchants of all nations, as well foreigners as natives, as well enemies as friends, should freely and without danger frequent the Island with their ships and merchandise, and return home and come back, at any time, without molestation or hostility of any kind ;” and that this security should exist “ not only within the maritime places of the Island and their precincts, but also all around them as far as the eye of man could reach : and that if any one should violate the grant and confirmation, he was not only to restore the property unjustly taken, but also to make amends by the remedies of the law, for the loss and injury, and be severely punished as a contemner of the laws and the Royal authority.”

Nor are the annals of the Island destitute of proof that

an infringement of this neutrality was never permitted with impunity. In the year 1523, during the reign of Henry the Eighth, a vessel belonging to Guernsey having been captured by a French privateer and taken into Morlaix, it was restored to the owner by the Count de Laval, Governor of Brittany; and in the following year a French vessel having been seized within the waters of Jersey and brought in as a prize, the act was considered illegal by the States, and Pointy, the capturer, compelled to make restitution.

During the Government of Sir Edward Seymour, afterwards Protector of England, several trading vessels belonging to France happening to lie in the harbour of St. Aubin for the purposes of traffic, their seizure was attempted by some English privateers; but the Lieutenant Governor assembled the Militia, and drove them off as violators of the privilege.

Many more instances of the good faith observed by both parties are on record. In the year 1614, three Jersey vessels seized by the French, were restored to their owners by the authorities of Brittany; and in 1628, the Court of Jersey released a ship from St. Malo's, taken in the roads by an English privateer. During the war commenced by Charles the First with France, and the attack on the Isle of Rhé, the merchants of Rouen and Paris traded to the Island; and even as late as the Reign of Charles the Second, it was visited by the hosiers of Coutance, who came in considerable numbers for the purchase of knit-worsted stockings. Since this period the privilege seems gradually to have fallen into disuse, and has never been claimed or recognised by either party, though it may still be said to exist, as no declaration or act has been passed for its abolition.

King John was one of the earliest donors of privileges to

the Island, and to him belongs the praise of having first established a Royal judicature. Before the promulgation of his celebrated Constitutions, by which the administration of the laws was confided to persons publicly elected and officially responsible, the judicial policy was unformed, and the laws themselves uncertain and capricious. We have reason to suppose that every Lord of a Manor administered justice over his own fiefs; and the only appeal from judgments thus given, lay in the Courts of Normandy.

These Constitutions, which may justly be termed the Magna Charta of the Island, remedied in a great degree the evils of this system; they gave force to what was weak, and added much that was wanting: nor is it unworthy of remark, that, while the English subjects of the tyrannical John were obliged to wrest from him by the force of arms the great foundation of their liberties, his subjects of Jersey received from him the origin of their present rights as a voluntary concession.

By these Constitutions twelve sworn Coroners, or Jurats, were appointed to be chosen from the principal natives of the Island, and sworn to preserve inviolate the rights of the King and of their country. The Bailly was to be assisted by them in holding the pleas of the Crown, and they were, in the absence of the itinerant Judges, or in conjunction with them when in the Island, to decide all cases whatsoever arising within it, except those of high treason, or those which related to assaults upon the King's Officers while in the execution of their official duties, which were specified as of too difficult a nature.

It was also ordained that the Court, thus constituted, should keep records of their proceedings and judgments, that they might, at the pleasure of the King, be viewed by him: which order is the foundation of the appeal to His

Majesty in Council from the decisions which may be made by the Royal Court, now regularly allowed as a constitutional right.

Nor was it considered amongst the least beneficial of the privileges granted, at a time when justice was often arbitrary and, perhaps, venal, that no suit commenced in the Island should be by any process, or on any plea, removed from the local Court until its final settlement. It was enacted also, that no person should be compelled to answer to a suit before the itinerant Judges, unless a copy of their commission had been delivered by them; nor were they permitted to hold an assize for a period longer than three weeks; after which time the people were released from an acknowledgment of their authority, and no longer required to appear before them.

These are the most important features which distinguish the Constitutions of King John: the other clauses principally relate to fines and matters of possession, homage, free pardon, the detention of prisoners, &c. &c.; which were added to restrain the authority usurped by the governors, and to correct the abuses progressively introduced from their possessing both civil and military power.

All these provisions for the benefit of the Island appear to have been confirmed by Henry the Third, in the thirty-third year of his reign, in an order addressed to Philip D'Aubigny, the governor.

By Edward the First a public Seal was granted, in the seventh year of his reign, to the intent that all title-deeds, &c., might, according to immemorial custom, be duly executed in the Island without the necessity of letters from the English Court of Chancery; a privilege which is of no

inconsiderable importance from its convenience and economy

Edward the Third, in the fifteenth year of his reign, ratified these immunities in a new charter, but did not in any way extend them ; although it appears that he was petitioned to absolve the inhabitants from liability to a tax of five per cent imposed upon their merchandise entering the ports of England, as it was upon the goods of aliens, though the English were admitted to as free a trade in Jersey as the natives.

From this impost they were relieved by Richard the Second in the eighteenth year of his reign ; who not only confirmed the privileges already enjoyed, but, by a distinct and separate charter, freed the inhabitants of the Island, from the payment of all taxes, impositions, and customs, in every town and port in the kingdom.

By letters patent of Edward the Fourth, issued in the eighth year of his reign, the validity of all previous charters was continued ; and the Islanders were further exempted from imposts, not only in all cities, boroughs, towns, markets, fairs, ports, and harbours, in the kingdom, but also in all his lands and Islands beyond seas. Nor were these liberties granted to the people without an acknowledgment that they were well deserved by their general loyalty, and particularly by their late gallant defence of the Island against Du Guesclin, the French commander.

Henry the Seventh, by the various privileges which he conferred, deserves also to be praised as a most liberal benefactor. He ordained, in a charter dated from the Manor of Shene, in the year 1485, that no accusation of high trea-

son should be received against any inhabitant if it was advanced by a person of ill fame, or even of a dubious character, unless at the same time sufficient securities were given that the charge would be proved according to the laws. He also commanded that no Governor should imprison an individual, or in any way interfere in cases about to be judged by the Royal Court, those of treason alone excepted, but that the power of punishment or acquittal should rest solely with the Jurats, who were under the guidance of the laws and customary usages of the Island ; and commanded that even in cases of high treason the Governor should not confine the accused without the concurrence of two Jurats, at the least ; and his powers of detention only existed until the case was made known to the King, whose instructions were to be received upon it : nor could the governor prevent any subject of the realm from quitting, or returning to the Island.

The Governor and Jurats were also forbidden to levy taxes upon the inhabitants, unless the royal sanction had been previously obtained, or the defence of the Island and public good imperatively required such an imposition ; maladministration of his official duties subjected a Jurat to dismissal from the bench ; and any dissensions arising from these orders were to be referred to the King for his settlement.

That the inhabitants were heavily oppressed by the arbitrary conduct of the governors at this time is apparent from these concessions, and their value was proportionably appreciated. They protected the rights and liberty of the people, separated the jurisdiction of the military and civil authorities, and defined their respective powers.

These, and all previous immunities, were strengthened and confirmed by the charters of Henry the Eighth, Ed-

ward the Sixth, and Queen Mary; all of whom seemed willing to add to the favors that had been granted to the inhabitants of Jersey by their predecessors, rather than in any way to abridge or diminish them.

Elizabeth, having taken the whole state of the Island into her consideration, in an ample charter, dated in the fourth year of her reign,⁹ granted many valuable immunities in addition to those already enjoyed; expressing herself as remembering how well and faithfully its inhabitants had served her and her forefathers, and wishing to encourage their successors to follow their example.

She also appointed Tertullian Pyne and Robert Napper her commissioners, with authority, after due investigation, to draw up a body of laws and ordinances for the service of the Islanders; which was done in the thirty-third year of her reign. She revived by them the meeting of the States for enacting local regulations, which had been for some time in a great degree abolished, and ordered it to be constituted of those members by whom it is now composed. Many, however, of these orders being found not reconcilable with the customs of the people, they were not confirmed, and but few were acted upon.

The Islanders were also much indebted to the benefactions of James the First. He ratified all former privileges, granted many others of considerable importance, and, by the advice of Gardiner and Hussey, who were commissioned for the purpose of enquiry, he relieved the inhabitants from all burdensome and unnecessary regulations.

Nor was his attention occupied only with the improvement of the civil policy. He, as has been before observed, gave to the Island a code of ecclesiastical regulations,

which, while they enforced a strict uniformity of worship and Church government, by degrees allayed the heats and dissensions which had arisen between the Presbyterians and the rest of the inhabitants.

He ordered by this instrument that all natives of the Island should be preferred before others to hold the parochial benefices ; and invested the Dean with authority, if any minister should by improper behaviour deserve punishment, to proceed, with the advice and consent of two of the clergy of the Island, to suspension and sequestration ; and in case of further aggravation, empowered him, if supported by the majority of the clergy, to proceed to deprivation.

Charles the First confirmed the immunities previously granted, and by Charles the Second, in a charter dated the fourteenth year of his reign they were considerably amplified. He also presented a silver Mace, to be borne before the Bailly on particular occasions ; on which is an inscription declaring the regard of the Sovereign for the Island, and the firm allegiance that had been shown to his Father and himself, during the civil wars. *

In the twenty-first year of his reign he issued letters pa-

* Inscription on the Mace.

Tali hand omnes dignatur honore.

Carolus Secundus, Magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex serenissimus, affectum Regium erga Insulam de Jersey (in quâ his habuit receptum dum cæteris ditionibus excluderetur) hoc monumento verè Regio posteris consecratum voluit. Jus- sitque ut deinceps Balivis præferatur, in perpetuam memoriam fidei, tùm augustissimo parenti Carolo primo, tùm suæ Majestati, sævientibus bellis civilibus, servatæ a viris clarissimis, Philippo et Georgio de Carteret, equitibus auratis, hujus insulæ Baliv. et Reg. Præfect.

tent granting various other indulgencies solicited by the Islanders ; all which were afterwards secured to them by the charter of James the Second.

Since that period, no charters under the great Seal of England have been sent for the ratification of the insular privileges ; but they have been admitted and augmented at various times by orders transmitted to the States by the King in Council, from whom all immunities now emanate.

Perhaps one of the principal rights which the inhabitants of Jersey possess, is that of freedom from the influence of all acts of the British Parliament, unless specially included in them ; and, even after this, they must be communicated to the States by the King in Council previously to their obtaining in the Island the validity of law. All writs whatsoever issuing from the British Courts of Judicature, are inoperative ; and no seamen can be impressed in the harbours of the Island.

Of the Laws, which embrace an infinite variety of local usages, it will not be expected that more than a very cursory notice should be taken. It will therefore only be requisite to relate some of the principal heads which may serve to show their nature and spirit.

The criminal law is founded on the old Norman system of Jurisprudence, as it is laid down in the *Somme de Mancel*, and *Grand Coutumier*, with the annotations of Rouillé in the fifteenth century.

The crimes punishable with death, which is inflicted by hanging, are murder, rape, arson, robbery on the high way, and burglary.

When sentence of death is awarded by the Court, it

is always carried into immediate execution, unless the condemned is recommended to the mercy of the King ; in which case the punishment is deferred until the Royal pleasure is received.

Whenever capital punishment is inflicted on a prisoner, or he is sentenced to the pillory or banishment for five or more years, his estate, real and personal, is forfeited to the Crown.

Treason, as has been before observed, is reserved for the cognizance of the King in Council : the Court not being competent to pronounce on the crime, or even to examine witnesses on the charge.

Forgery is punished by exposition in the Pillory.

Manslaughter by fine, imprisonment or banishment, according to circumstances.

Cutting and maiming, termed *Maihem* in the old Norman Code, subjects the offender to corporal punishment in addition, in aggravated cases.

Larceny is punished by imprisonment, public whipping or banishment, at the discretion of the Court.

In many of these cases it was formerly a practice to cut off the lower part of the offender's ear ; but this custom, so repugnant to the feelings of the age, has been of late disused, though it is not abolished.

Felo de se is followed by the confiscation of property, and the body is buried without the ceremonies of the Church.

Libel and slander are not prosecuted by indictment ; but the party aggrieved may either proceed with the King's Procureur, or Attorney General, in which case the defendant, if found guilty, may be mulcted in a fine to the King and damages to the prosecutor, or an action may be brought on the case for civil damages alone ; in either mode of proceeding the defendant may plead a justification in bar of the action.

Assaults may be prosecuted criminally when they are of a serious nature, or committed on the King's high-way ; the culprit is then fined and imprisoned : or the complainant may be joined with the Attorney General in the prosecution ; in which case a fine to the King is imposed without imprisonment, and civil damages are given for the benefit of the injured party.

There are also various laws which regulate the services of the militia. By these the Court has the power of imposing fines for neglect of duty, or inattention to discipline, and can proceed to imprisonment.

Civil causes are also decided by laws which owe their origin to the Norman feudal system.

Tenures are mostly fee simple. The law of inheritance with respect to the descent of estates does not vary in any great degree from that which in the time of Lyttleton was observed in England. In the division of property, the eldest son, or daughter in failure of male issue, is entitled to a certain portion of the estate together with the principal house, to discharge the Seigniorial services and ground rent, payable in corn, imposed by the original Lords of the soil on its donation to a vassal, and to indemnify him for those military supplies which every estate is bound to fur-

nish according to its extent, if the defence of the Island should require them. He is also to defray all other ground rents, which, although now payable in money, may have been due upon the estate for forty years: but is privileged to claim the avenues leading to the principal house, to a certain number of verges of land, and to one on every ten comprehended in the estate, as his right from primogeniture.

These claims having been satisfied, two thirds of what remains are divided amongst all the sons, and one third amongst the daughters, in equal proportions; each being charged with their respective portions of any other mortgages that may be due upon the property.

That estates cannot be very large, when land must be thus divided, will be readily supposed. But the law, as it now exists, is not unproductive of considerable benefit. It tends to the increase of population by giving a more general competence, excites the independence of the people, and renders absolute poverty unfrequent.

No real property is devisable by will.

A widow claims as her dower one third of the estate owned by her husband.

A widower enjoys at his wife's death, if there have been children, her real estate until he marries again; but it then reverts to her next of kin, as it does if there has been no issue.

A wife may reclaim at her husband's death her estate if sold or encumbered by him without her sanction being expressed by a participation in the deed: should she die first, her heirs have the same privilege.

A father cannot give, except during his life, a greater share of his landed property to any one child than the law specifies. His donation may be annulled by an action commenced within a year and a day after his decease.

All sales of land belonging to minors may be revoked by them on coming of age.

The holders of estates owe homage to the Lords of the Manors, and, when they are required, are obliged to deliver into the Baronial Court an account of the lands they possess, under the penalty of a seizure of their property, to be held until the contempt is cleared. The Lords in collateral successions, enjoy the estate of the deceased for one year.

The undisturbed possession of an estate for forty years forms a good and sufficient title.

All title-deeds and mortgages are inserted in a register placed under the care of an officer duly appointed: the neglect of this insertion invalidates the mortgage.

If an estate is overcharged with mortgages, the *cessio bonorum*, or relinquishment of property, is allowed to the mortgager. The mortgagees institute proceedings to establish their claims, which last for a year, during which time the Lord of the Manor holds the estate of the insolvent. It is then demanded of the last mortgagee whether he will take the estate and make good all the preceding claims upon it; if he refuses, his own claim upon the estate is altogether cancelled, and a similar offer is made to the next in succession; and the estate continues to be rotatively so offered until, the overcharge having been thus cleared off, a mortgagee is found willing to take possession of the estate and guarantee the claims of the rest. But however hard this may appear upon the last creditors, it must be remem-

bered that, all mortgages being registered, the charges due upon every estate are learnt with the greatest facility.

The tenure of land purchased with cash only, cannot be considered stable until the expiration of a year and a day ; as in the intermediate time the nearest relations of the seller, or the Lord of the Manor, are privileged by the law of *Retraite*, or Pre-emption, to take the estate from the buyer on repaying him the purchase money : But the lapse of time above specified debars them from the right. If, however, the estate is bought with rents, the sale is not to be questioned, as the law then views it as an exchange of real property, rather than as a purchase.

Rents are a mortgage on estates. They were formerly either paid in corn, or in money varying according to the value of grain. But many dissensions having arisen from the nomination of the price to be paid by those who owed them, it was definitively fixed by an order of Council that corn rents, with the exception of those due to the King's revenue, the Church, the Clergymen, and Lords of Manors, should for the future be discharged in money at the rate of two shillings and one penny per Capital, a measure inferior in size to a Winchester bushel, or sixteen shillings and eight pence per quarter ; but in all deeds the term corn rents is still retained.

The origin of this species of corn rent, which is of very ancient date, was occasioned by the poverty of the inhabitants and the scarcity of money. He who was unable to raise sufficient to pay the whole price of the land, was permitted to leave a certain portion of the amount secured on it, for which he paid interest with its produce. The utility of this law at length caused its extension to every description of real property, such as houses, &c. &c. It is now only required that one quarter of the purchase money of an

estate shall be paid down ; the rest may remain in rents due upon it.

This system may perhaps justly be considered as well calculated to stimulate exertion, as it holds out a prospect of property to be gained with a small capital, and to be retained by attention and industry.

A wife is entitled at the death of her husband to half of his personal property if he leaves no children ; but only to one third if there should be issue. One third is then the portion of the children, and one third is disposable at the pleasure of the testator. A widower without children may distribute all his money in any way.

The personal property of intestates is divided equally when there are only sons, or only daughters ; but when there are both, the sons are entitled to two thirds, and the daughters share the remainder.

In all collateral successions the real and the unbequeathed personal property lapses to the nearest relations *per capite*, and not *per stirpe* ; and to the males in exclusion of the females, in the same degree of relationship.

Ten years is the term of limitation on actions of debt, and on bonds and other simple contracts.

Inquests on sudden and accidental death are held, on a mandamus from the Chief Magistrate, by the Vicomte, and twelve Jurors who are summoned by him ; whoever he chooses for the service is compelled to attend.

Lunatics, or those who are considered incapable of managing their own affairs, may be deprived of the administration of their property by an order of the Court, which

however is not granted until incapacity is fully proved by six principal people, inhabitants of the same parish, and competent to form a judgment. A curator is then chosen by seven of the nearest relatives of the lunatic, who are equally responsible with the person to whom the trust is committed for the due administration of the estate.

Nuisances or encroachments on the King's high road are removed or prevented by the Court ; which annually holds views in three parishes, and is conducted by a sworn Jury to those parts where its interference is required ; it can proceed in a summary manner against offenders, and punish them by fine, the amount of which is discretionary.

All encroachments on property, and all civil injuries which require a prompt remedy, may be resisted by the *Clameur de Haro* ; after which an action is brought. This singular exclamation, the form of which is *Haro, Haro, Haro, à l'aide mon Prince*, was only made use of in the Dutchy of Normandy, as it existed on its first constitution, on occasions of great peril or consequence, and was an appeal made to Rollo for justice and protection as the founder of the laws, and preserver of the rights of the people. The word *Haro* is compounded of *Ha !* an earnest ejaculation, and of a contraction of the name of the Duke. But much as it was formerly respected in Normandy, it is to this day no less absolute here : it is an instantaneous check which cannot be disputed, and one of the parties must be fined.

The ecclesiastical laws which are all founded on the Canons of James the First, grant to the Dean the power of bestowing special licences for marriage ; he has also the entry and probate of wills, which must be registered in his office, and approved under his seal : and he gives letters of administration of the goods of intestates, dying without heirs of their body, to the next of kindred.

Whatever may be the merit or the efficacy of the insular laws, it is much to be wished that they were arranged and collected. They are, with the exception of those relating to the church, to be sought for at present in volumes of ancient customs, or are dispersed in numberless orders of Council, or are to be drawn from precedents.

The formation of a regular code would be of universal benefit. It would lay open an easier path to the knowledge of the laws, now not attainable without great difficulty, would facilitate the decisions of the Jurats, and remove many of those ambiguities which impede the administration of justice.

But a distant hope that such good will be at last effected is all that can now be indulged in. It is reserved for those times when the heats of party spirit shall have subsided, and the States shall come to the patriotic determination of confiding to competent persons the task of arranging the whole body of judicial institutes.

CHAPTER THE SEVENTH.

Tour through the Parishes.

ANTIQUITIES, NATURAL CURIOSITIES, &c.

BEFORE a tour is commenced through the country parishes, by which the principal natural curiosities and remains of antiquity may be most readily seen, those objects of interest should first be visited which are to be found in the neighbourhood of the town of St. Helier.

Fort Regent, the largest and most important defensive post in the island has already been cursorily noticed, and to the account previously given of Elizabeth Castle but little can be added. The site of this castle, if long continued tradition may be credited, was not formerly an insulated spot, but connected with the town by meadows which have since been overwhelmed by the sea. It was occupied by an Abbey of canons regular of the order of St. Augustin possessing ample revenues, and dedicated by its Norman founder to Helerius, the murdered recluse, who is said to have been not less remarkable for the sanctity than for the austerity of his life, and became a martyr to his profession of Christianity. But this abbey, though on its first establishment it enjoyed considerable reputation and power, soon fell from its original consequence. Robert, its abbot,

having been employed by the Empress Maude to direct the completion of a religious edifice at Cherbourg, was rewarded with the abbacy of the new foundation ; and to support it with greater dignity, the principal revenues were after a time transferred to it from the abbey of St. Helier, which was reduced to a Priory. It existed in this impoverished state till the reign of Henry the Fifth, when it was suppressed by him in the year 1414 with all other priories alien depending on capital abbeys in Normandy. All traces of the original monastic edifice have been destroyed, though at no distant period a part of the church was standing, and the choir was used as a chapel by the garrison of the castle. But the necessity of extending the fortress, at length caused the demolition of these remains ; they were removed to admit of accommodations for a greater number of troops, and to increase the size of the parade : and the house in which a great part of the History of the Rebellion was written by the celebrated Clarendon, and which long retained, in memory of its occupant, the name of *La Maison du Chancelier*, was pulled down at the same time.

The cell which is said to have been the residence of St. Helier, is excavated from one of a cluster of rocks close to the castle ; a few broken steps by which the ascent was made still remain, and a hollow in the cell is affirmed, on the authority of tradition, to have formed his only place of rest. The cave cannot be approached except at low water.

The neighbourhood of the town of St. Helier does not now contain any remains of the Druidical temples, or Cromlechs, locally called *Poquelayes*, at one time very common in it, and which, indeed, are said to have been scarcely less numerous in the Island than in Anglesey itself. Three of these were formerly standing in a very perfect state near the village of *Le Dicq*, all which have now been removed,

and the stone most probably employed in buildings. A very remarkable and perfect Druidical temple, of large proportions, was discovered in the year 1785 upon the Mont de la Ville, where Fort Regent now stands, on the removal of an artificial mound of earth by which it had been covered. It was presented by the States to Marshal Conway, then Governor of the Island, who removed it to Park Place, his seat in Berkshire, and reconstructed it there according to its original form.

Until within a few years there remained in the vicinity of the town a small chapel dedicated to Notre Dame des pas, or Our Lady of the Steps ; a name which it was said to have obtained from the supposition of the Virgin Mary having appeared there to some enthusiast ; and that the rock, upon which the chapel was afterwards built in her honor, became soft enough to retain the impression of her feet. Neither the name of the original founder, nor the age of the erection is known, though it may be presumed that the building was of an earlier date than any of the Churches. For many years before its destruction, which was in consequence of its interfering with the military works round Fort Regent, it was used as a store-house.

The principal objects of interest on the eastern side of the Island, may perhaps be most easily seen by making a circuit from St. Helier's, through Grouville and Gorey, and by returning through St. Martin's, by the high road from that parish to the town.

Grouville may be approached from St. Helier's, either by the St. Clement's road which passes through that parish at a short distance from the coast, or by the Grouville road, the two uniting in that village. Both are military roads, having been first cut by the soldiers when General Don held the government of the Island. The St. Clement's

road on leaving the town, skirts the grounds of Plaisance, a very handsome residence built by the late James Hemery, Jun., Esq., and belonging to his family, till it reaches the village of Le Dicq, and thence runs through the Manor of Samarés ; the ancient manor-house has been lately rebuilt upon an extensive scale, and the modern residence lies on the left of the road, about a mile and a half from St. He-lier's. The land towards the sea is thus far principally formed of low sandy hillocks, termed Les Mielles, covered with scanty verdure, though occasionally patches of lucerne are to be seen, which often thrives in situations apparently offering no hope of successful cultivation ; and the bank is protected against the waves with piles, formed of the stumps of trees, deeply driven into the sand. But notwithstanding all the precautions taken, the sea has at different times gained much upon this shore, and it is with difficulty that any sufficient defence can be formed against its encroachments ; and a small insulated spot, called La Motte, affording pasture for a few sheep during the summer, seems to mark that the cultivated ground extended so far at least, at no very distant period.

The manor and fief of Samarés, belonging to the family of Hammond, is one of the most extensive and of the first rank in the Island ; the other principal fiefs are those of St. Ouen, Rozel, Trinity, and Desaugrès in the parish of Trinity : these are all held of the King, in capite, by Knight's service, and are called fiefs hauberts. Thus the Lord of the manor and fief of St. Ouen, is obliged by his tenure to appear in arms, with two of his tenants well mounted and equipped, and to do service for two thirds of forty days at Mont Orgueil Castle, whenever the island is threatened or attacked. The Lord of Rozel is bound, whenever the King may visit the island, to go into the sea to meet him, on horseback, as deep as the girths of his horse, and to attend him in the same manner, and as far,

on his leaving it. He is also the King's cup-bearer, during his stay in the island, and entitled to the same pay as the cup-bearer in England. The Lord of Desaugrès must also meet the King in the same manner as the Lord of Rozel ; and is to furnish a man at arms completely equipped and mounted, for as long a period as an enemy may be in the island or its vicinity. The Lord of the free fief of Trinity is held subject to supply two drakes for the royal table, whenever the King is in the island. There is a curious custom said to be attached to the manor of Samarés : the Rector of the parish is bound to carry the Lady of the manor behind him on a pillion (*en croupe*) on a white horse, from the house to the church, when she goes there the first time after her accouchement, and bring her home again : but this as may be supposed, has been seldom observed, as the lord of the manor is to supply the horse, which the minister may claim after it has performed its part in the pageant. The possessors of the principal fiefs are frequently called after them as a titular distinction, to the disuse of their family name, as is the case in France ; but the feudal powers which the lords formerly exercised over their dependents, now no longer remain to them, and the services anciently due by the tenants have, for the most part, been disused or compounded for. The King, however, still has a claim on the tenants of his manors in Grouville and St. Saviour's to make and carry the hay in certain meadows situate in these parishes ; and these services are always required of them by the receivers of his revenue.

About a mile beyond Samarés, is the Church and village of St. Clement's, from which a bye-road branches off to Pontac, a small cluster of houses on the beach, one of which is much frequented from the accommodation afforded there to parties. Close to this is a Martello tower. These towers are very numerous round the whole island, being placed wherever the nature of the shore renders it accessible to an

enemy : they are constructed of stone, and mount from one to three heavy guns. The whole coast is here literally studded with rocks, extending half across the channel, and visible at low water for two or three miles out ; rendering the approach very dangerous for any who are not thoroughly acquainted with their situation, and the many strong currents and eddies which they form : it was, however, on a ridge of these rocks, termed *Le Banc de Violet*, running round *La Rocque* point, the south-eastern angle of the island, that the French under *Rullecourt* effected their landing in the year 1781. From this part of the coast *Seymour* tower is a singular and conspicuous object ; it is situated amongst these rocks at a distance of two miles from the land at high water, but may be approached on foot when the tide is low. It is of course often exposed to a very heavy sea, which, during the storms of winter, dashes against it with tremendous power, and overwhelms it with spray and foam. It is occupied during war by an officer's guard, having charge of the military stores contained there.

What dreadful pleasure there to stand sublime,
 Like shipwreck'd mariner on desert coast,
 And view th'enormous waste of vapour, tost
 In billows, lengthening to the horizon round,
 Now scooped in gulfs, with mountains now embossed.

BEATTIE.

St. Clement's Church is pleasantly situated, but the building itself is devoid of any attempt at ornament : it is, however, kept in good repair, and contains adequate accommodation for the parishioners. Its roof, as is the case in all churches, is entirely composed of stone, no wood being introduced ; and the slate is laid on the stone arching. These buildings possess great solidity, but the style of architecture in the interior is of the heavy Norman character, and the massive pillars and low arches occupy much room, and impede the voice of the minister. From *St. Clement's*, the

road winding below the signal post, enters the village of Grouville, close to the church, and there joins the main road to Gorey.

A shorter and more general way to Grouville, when it is not requisite to visit St. Clement's, is by the direct military road to the former parish. This passes through Georgetown, a village about a quarter of a mile from the town of St. Helier, and thence through Bagot and the hamlet of Longueville, and rises over the steep hill of Grouville, on descending which the village is entered. The church, which is one of the prettiest in the island, is situated in the middle of the village, and has a quiet and rural appearance. The remains of a very ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret were till a late period observable near it ; but these were at last removed to make way for a building erected on its site, and which its stones perhaps contributed to raise. The land on the right of the road leading from Grouville to Mont Orgueil soon assumes a sandy and uncultivated appearance, resembling the Samarés Mielles ; and the coast which forms Grouville Bay is lined with Martello towers, standing at short distances from each other, and is further protected by Fort Henry and a redoubt.

The view of Mont Orgueil Castle from this distance, as also from the summit of the hill above Grouville, is singularly noble and imposing ; and though the building is not extensive, yet its situation is such as to give it an appearance of consequence deserving of its name. After passing through Gorey, the road leads directly to its gates. The date of its original construction is unknown, but it has been assigned, not without probability, to Robert, the eldest son of William the Conqueror. It can, however, be traced back with certainty to very remote times, and in the reign of King John it was a place of considerable strength. Various additions have been made to it at different times ; and many

parts of what now remain are of comparatively recent erection, as may be learnt from the different coats of arms, carved on stone escutcheons, and placed over several of the gateways. The chapel of St. George in which some of the most distinguished characters in the history of the island, and several of its governors were buried, is now completely in ruins, and nearly filled up with rubbish, having been partly excavated from the earth, and the covering having fallen in. Under an arched gateway near the entrance are some stone benches, on which the judges sat when trying military criminals ; and not far distant are the ends of some beams, from which those sentenced to death were immediately suspended. A small apartment in the principal tower of the castle, still in good repair, is said to be that which was inhabited by Charles the Second when he remained for some months in the island, after the death of his father, before he accepted the invitation of the Scots. During his residence he made himself so well acquainted with every part of the island, that he is related to have drawn a map of it, which was shown to travellers not many years ago in a cabinet of curiosities at Leipsic, and is, perhaps, still in existence.

On a clear day, the villages and buildings on the opposite coast of France, and the celebrated Cathedral of Coutance may be distinguished with the naked eye from the top of the castle ; and its lofty situation, overhanging the sea, and the recollection of the various scenes of local interest of which it has been the theatre, entitle it to a feeling of respect which few are inclined to withhold.

The tower by war or tempest bent,
While yet shall frown one battlement,
Demands and daunts the stranger's eye ;
Each ivied arch, and pillar lone,
Pleads haughtily for glories gone.

LORD BYRON.

At a short distance from the castle, which was described by Prynne in some verses composed during his confinement there from August 1637, to November 1640, is Geoffry's Rock, from which criminals are said in former days to have been thrown into the sea ; and upon the heights in the vicinity, at a spot called Anne Ville, a considerable Druidical relic is to be seen. It is a Poquelaye, consisting of a large stone which measures in length about fifteen feet, in breadth about ten, and nearly three in depth or thickness ; it formerly rested transversely upon five blocks of a smaller size, but the removal of several of them has now caused it to recline on the ground.

From Mont Orgueil a path winding among the rocks and cliffs round the coast, leads into St. Catherine's Bay, and from thence round the point of Verclut and La Coupe as far as Rozel, the north-eastern extremity of the island. It is not passable for any wheeled carriage, and was originally cut to facilitate the movements of light infantry in the event of an attack on the island. A few guns, now dismounted, were placed in embrasures in the most commanding situations. The walk is singularly romantic, and affords a fine prospect of the bold and interesting cliffs, and the distant French coast. St. Catherine's bay, though inferior in point of size to many of the bays, comprehends some of the most picturesque scenery of which the island can boast. Wood, and orchards as productive as in any other situations, and by which a few farm-houses are half concealed, grow to the very edge of the beach, and offer a fine contrast to the lofty and irregular boundary rocks. In the middle of the sweep of the bay, at a short distance from the shore, stands Archirondel tower, built upon a cluster of rocks which are insulated at high water.

The road to St. Martin's from Mont Orgueil, after re-passing Gorey, rises over a hill of some length, and is carried

through some of the richest and most fertile land in the island. St. Martin's church is well situated, and though a plain structure, presents a neat and respectable appearance; the interior has recently been much improved by the removal of the old and inconvenient seats and pews, and their reconstruction on a more commodious and uniform plan. A new parsonage house has just been erected. The manor of Rozel, to which there is an excellent road from the church, constitutes, as has been observed, one of the principal Seigneuries, and now belongs to P. R. Lemprière, Esq.: the manorial rights extend over a considerable tract of country. The manor-house, which is on the right of the high road, is well clothed with wood, and has been much improved by its present possessor. The little harbour of Rozel, which is approached by continuing the road which winds down a steep and very romantic hill to the beach, is highly beautiful; a remark which, perhaps, applies to almost all the smaller inlets round the coast. The neighbouring barracks, which are delightfully situated, were always occupied by troops during the war, but are now untenanted; and would soon fall into decay were it not for the very substantial manner in which they are built, as but little care is taken to preserve them from ruin.

On a small cliff, close to the harbour, called Le Couperon, the most extensive Druidical antiquity now existing in the island, and which is supposed to have been a temple of that worship, is to be seen. It is composed of twenty-one stones of about the height of three feet, enclosing within an area somewhat oval, other blocks and masses that appear to have once formed a Poquelaye, or Cromlech, of a considerable size. Three flat slabs, each six feet in length, which are supposed to have once been united, are said to have rested formerly upon fourteen smaller supporters of about the height of two feet. Perhaps their present broken state is more attributable to wanton violence than to the injuries of time.

On returning from Rozel to St. Heller's by the parish of St. Saviour, it is necessary to retrace the road to St. Martin's church, where the St. Saviour's road branches off, leaving that to Gorey on the left, and a communication to Trinity on the right. On entering the parish of St. Saviour which commences about a mile from St. Martin's church, the same wooded and fertile appearance which universally prevails in this district is continued, and the apple trees are still more abundantly cultivated than in the latter parish, where a larger proportion of corn is grown. A road which is seen on the left leads to a building called La Hougue Bie, or, as it is often termed, the Prince's Tower, from having belonged some years ago to the Prince of Bouillon, a native of the island, and an admiral in the British Navy. After the prince's death it was purchased by General Gordon, when Governor of the island, and is now the property of F. Le Breton, Esq. The tower, which is small, is circular ; and standing on a raised mount of earth, surrounded by trees, forms altogether a considerable elevation ; the view from the top comprehends the greatest part of the island.

The original construction of this building, which has claims to great antiquity, is the subject of that romance and fable with which the history of distant ages is so frequently obscured. It is said that in ancient times the marsh of St. Laurence was infested with a serpent or dragon of enormous size and proportionate strength, which, devouring all the inhabitants without regard to age or sex, spread terror and desolation through the island.

*Quale portentum neque militaris
Daunia in latis alit esculetis
Nec Jubæ tellus generat.*

The fame of this monster having reached the ears of De Hambie, a Norman Nobleman, he determined to attempt its destruction ; and arriving for that purpose with one attend-

ant only, succeeded in overpowering his formidable opponent, and cut off his head. But while sleeping after the labours of the fight, he was himself slain by his treacherous companion, who it seems was moved with the design of obtaining his master's property and widow ; and returning to Normandy he so worked upon her feelings by asserting that the dragon had killed her husband, and that he himself had killed the dragon, and by feigning that De Hambie had urged as a last request that she would marry the person who had avenged his death, that she was moved, as the story relates, from love to her departed lord to espouse her servant, and gave him possession of her estates. But his guilty conscience did not allow him any enjoyment from the success of his scheme ; he was betrayed by his restlessness and agitation, and the exclamations he uttered in his sleep : and a full confession of his crime having been drawn from him, he was delivered into the hands of justice, suffered according to his deserts, and his fate was recorded to ' point a moral and adorn a tale.'

The widow after this, raised upon the spot where De Hambie's murder had taken place, a funeral mount or barrow, on which she placed a tower and chapel for the celebration of masses, of such a height that she could see it from her habitation in Normandy ; and this is said to have obtained the appellation it now retains, from Hogue, signifying a mount or barrow, and from Bie terminating the name of the person to whose memory it was constructed.

Many years afterwards, Richard Mabon, having been, on his return from Jerusalem, appointed to the Deanery of the Island by the Bishop of Coutance, made many alterations in the original building, and added to the chapel which he called the chapel of Notre Dame, or our Lady of Hougue Bie. In those superstitious times few fables could be too gross or absurd to be willingly received, and Mabon does

not appear to have been slack in taking advantage of the credulous temper of the age. He excited a peculiar reverence for the place by encouraging the idea that the Virgin Mary frequently honored the spot by appearing there to him; and he placed her figure in an excavation underground, formed to resemble the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and communicated with by arched passages, through which the people passed to pay their devotions; at the end of these passages the figure was seen through an opening, leaning on one elbow, and with one hand extended to receive the gifts which all who visited the chapel were expected to present.

This spectacle failing, when the charm of novelty was over, to attract the people in the numbers desired by Mabon, he had recourse to the expedient of reporting that the Virgin would for the future perform many miracles at the Hogue; and on the days appointed for these exhibitions, by various impositions, such as the suspension of lighted tapers from the roof by means which were concealed, the people expecting a miracle and perhaps not unwilling to be deceived, were led by him to believe that supernatural wonders had been manifested. And indeed so gross and ridiculous were the schemes he practised, that in after times there arose in consequence many proverbial expressions, scarcely yet forgotten in the Island, and any thing very marvellous and absurd was declared to be 'a miracle of La Hogue.'

The high road, which must be returned to after viewing La Hogue Bie, passes through the manor of Grainville, belonging to James Robin, Esq.

The manor-house is to the right, at a short distance from the road, and belongs to John Poingdestre, Esq. St. Saviour's church which stands a little beyond, on the summit

of the hill; is the largest of the country churches; and though the building is somewhat defaced by the bad taste displayed in many of the alterations and repairs it has undergone, it possesses considerable beauty. Its situation is picturesque; and from the church-yard, which is ornamented with some fine and luxuriant trees, an extensive view comprising the town of St. Helier, St. Aubin's bay, and the rich scenery of the surrounding country, is obtained. At no great distance from the church, in one of the bye-roads that leads towards the north of the parish, is the free-school of St. Manlier, or St. Magloire, founded and endowed in the reign of Henry the Seventh, by John Neel, a native of the island, and Dean of the chapel to Arthur, Prince of Wales. The endowment consists of a house, with a small portion of land, and thirty quarters of wheat rent. The number of scholars attending is usually not great. Near the school, at a spot called Les Landes Pallot, there formerly stood a rocking stone of a large size, and so accurately balanced that it was moved with the slightest effort: it was destroyed some years ago, and broken up for building purposes.

On the right of the hill which descends towards St. Helier, stands Government House, the residence of the Lieut. Governor. In ancient and more turbulent times these officers principally resided either in Mont Orgueil or Elizabeth Castle, and in later years some house in St. Helier's has generally been granted to them. When the island was invaded by Rullecourt in 1781, La Motte house was the seat of the Lieut. Governor, and it was there that Major Corbet was taken prisoner. Since that time, the house now occupied by Mr. Ramié Le Brocq was the Governor's dwelling, and the new row of buildings opposite the market has been raised on the site of the garden. This property having been sold in 1823, the present more commodious and appropriate residence was purchased of F.

Janvrin, Esq., by whom it was built. Nearly opposite is d'Hautrée, the property of Col. Touzel. From the bottom of St. Saviour's hill as far as the town, gentlemen's houses are frequent on each side of the way : amongst the number, Beaulieu, belonging to F. Bertram, Esq., which stands on the left of the road, deserves to be particularly noticed. The buildings in this neighbourhood are rapidly increasing in number.

A second circuit, embracing a considerable portion of the central and northern parts of the island, may be made by following the military road from St. Helier to Trinity Church ; thence proceeding to Bouley bay, and afterwards towards the north west, through the parishes of St. John and St. Mary, visiting the objects of interest in the neighbourhood, and returning by the St. Laurence road, which at the foot of the hill unites with the main road to St. Aubin that follows the bend of the bay.

On passing the town-mills, the road winds up a steep ascent, and from the top of the eminence, some fine sea views are obtained in which Elizabeth Castle forms a grand and striking object, and the prospect of the valleys below the road is delightful. On one of the most eligible spots a handsome residence has been built by F. Dumaresq, Esq. The country on each side is rich and varied, but contains no object of particular remark before the manor of Trinity, belonging to the family of Carteret, is arrived at, distant about three miles from St. Helier's. The manor-house, which stands on the left of the road, is a venerable pile, approached by an avenue of trees of some length. The building has lately been much increased and the enlargements are of a character corresponding, with the ancient structure. Amongst the curiosities preserved there is a round stone table, and a glass goblet used by King Charles, during his residence in the Island, and also a pair of his gloves,

The grounds, ornamented with a sheet of water, are extensive ; and the gardens are amongst the most productive, and are perhaps the largest, in the island. From Trinity church, which is about half a mile beyond the gates of the manor, a winding road has been cut to Boulay bay, the most extensive on the northern coast. The rocks around are abrupt, and of a bold and romantic character ; and the surrounding hills are dreary and barren, scarcely affording pasturage for sheep, and forming a singular contrast to the richness and fertility of the neighbouring country. The works connected with the intended pier have been already noticed. At no great distance are the remains of a rampart of earth, called *La Petite Cæsarée*, or *Cæsar's wall*, said to have been raised by the Romans ; and though but little is now perceivable, it is supposed to have formerly extended as far as the harbour of Rozel.

St. John's church may be reached either by a direct road from Boulay bay, or from Trinity church. At a short distance from it, a path leads down to the little harbour of *Bonne Nuit*, where there are barracks for a few men which have been generally untenanted since the close of the war. The granite quarries for which the parish of St. John is especially celebrated, lie about three quarters of a mile to the north of the church, and deserve to be visited by every stranger. The cliffs from which this beautiful and very durable stone is obtained, are very extensive, and almost wholly composed of it. The quarries, which are constantly worked from the demand which exists for the stone, belong to different proprietors, and afford employment for a considerable number of men. That from *Mont Mado* is held in the most esteem, being the whitest, and perhaps of the hardest quality ; that from the quarry of *La Perruque* is also much valued, though somewhat darker in colour and less closely grained than that of *Mont Mado*. There are several other quarries which produce excellent materials for building, though of less re-

pute. A direct road from St. John's to St. Laurence's church, passes by the manor of La Hougue Boëte, belonging to J. Le Couteur, Esq.

The road from St. John's to St. Mary's church, is rich and wooded ; the latter building is prettily situated, and not an inelegant structure, but the neglected state into which the interior has been suffered to fall, is much to be regretted, and is a reproach to the parish which it is to be hoped the inhabitants will not any longer suffer to remain. From this church a road passes to the beautiful little bay of Grève de Lecq, which lies partly in the parish of St. Mary, and partly in that of St. Ouen. It is situated at the bottom of a deep ravine or valley, the sides of which are clothed with wood ; and the sands of the bay when exposed at low water, are particularly firm and dry, and of a singular reddish colour. A deep cavern has been formed by the action of the sea in one of the adjacent rocks, but it cannot be easily approached.

To return to St. Helier's from hence by St. Laurence's parish, it is necessary to repass St. Mary's church. A winding road, a short distance beyond it, communicates with the main St. Laurence's road, entering it close to Avranché, a handsome modern residence, and considerable estate, belonging to P. Marett, Esq., one of the Jurats of the Court. But it must be observed that by following the main roads only, much that is interesting remains unseen ; a great deal of the best parts of the country can only be viewed by diverging from the principal roads and following either on foot or on horseback some of the many beautiful lanes and shady paths which are to be met with in every parish. Without this, no just idea can be formed of the general beauty, or even of the great fertility and richness of the island ; as it is often in the most remote and secluded spots that some of the best farms are situate, and the finest views obtained.

In one of these retired ways not far from the church of St. Laurence, though in the parish of St. Peter, is the free-school of St. Anastase. It was founded, in the same reign with that of St. Manlier, by Vincent Tehy, a Southampton merchant, but native of Jersey. The endowment is very small, consisting of twenty-five quarters of wheat rent; but a tolerable house with about 10 vergées of land is attached to it.

Passing the church of St. Laurence, which has perhaps been more disfigured than any other by injudicious alterations and enlargements, the road passes the avenue of the Grove, the residence, and well-wooded estate of Capt. Patriarche; and descending a steep hill, at its foot joins the St. Aubin's road in the village of Millbrook, distant about a mile and a half from St. Helier's. Just beyond the village, on the left is Millbrook house, the property of Mrs. T. Dumaresq. The road then winds along the edge of the shore and round Gallows-hill, an eminence so called from four stone pillars serving as gallows which formerly stood upon it, entering the town by the parade, an open space of ground where troops are occasionally exercised.

With the intention of seeing the Western parts of the island, the road from St. Helier's to St. Aubin's may be followed as far as the marsh of St. Laurence, a short distance beyond Millbrook; where a new road turns off to the right, and proceeding through the beautiful and extensive valley of St. Peter, joins the old road near St. Peter's house, a spacious residence formerly belonging to the family of Dumaresq, but recently purchased by F. Armstrong, Esq. This road, which is just completed, is by far the most interesting way to St. Peter's, and should be seen by every stranger, as presenting some of the most picturesque inland scenery to be met with in the island: nor should the beauty of St. Laurence's valley, though on a smaller

scale, be unnoticed. From the St. Peter's road many bye roads branch off, one of which leads to Meadowbank, a picturesque cottage recently built by Mrs. J. Hemery. Another way to St. Peter's is by the old military road, which diverges from the St. Aubin's road at the village of Beaumont, leading up a long and steep ascent, and thence passing by the parish church, which is a large and plain building, kept in good order, and much improved within the last three years. A little beyond the church, the road divides; the way on the right leading to St. Mary's; the other, which is to be followed, to St. Ouen's, and the western extremity of the island. Passing the old manor-house of St. Ouen's, a large and venerable building, once the residence of the heads of the Carteret family, but now in other hands, and much neglected, the road leads to the Seigniories of Vinchelez de Haut, and De Bas; on the latter a new and commodious residence has been built by Capt. Carteret, the lord of the manor. The road then runs as far as the signal post on Grosnez point, the extreme western limit of the island.

On the downs, at a short distance from this signal post, stand the small remains of what, though by some conjectured to have been a monastery, is generally believed to have been a castle of considerable importance and strength: these now consist only of a small arched gateway much dilapidated; but some loose fragments of stone which are scattered about, denote that the original circumference of the walls must have been extensive. It is not known at what time, or by whom, this building was first constructed, and uncertainty seems to attach to the whole of its early history. Tradition, however, which has the weight of probability on its side, affirms it to have been occupied by Sir Philip De Carteret, as a defensive post against the Count de Maulevrier, when after obtaining possession of Mont Orgueil and the neighbouring country, he attempted to gain the rest of the island.

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On leaving Vinchelez, the land assumes a different appearance from what it before presented ; the inclosures are more extensive, while the stone walls by which they are formed, and the stunted wood, give evidence of the exposed situation of the country. The line of coast is formed of vast masses of rock rising abruptly from the sea, which has formed in many parts large hollows and excavations, extending to a considerable depth. The most singular of these caves are situated near Plemont, a point of rock jutting out into the water, from which it rises with an almost perpendicular acclivity, and is communicated with from the land by a bridge thrown across a deep intervening fosse. The caves are numerous, but not all of equal size ; the most considerable one is said to perforate the cliff to the distance of four hundred feet. They are not very easy of access, and can only be entered at low water, but the descent, though difficult, is free from danger.

Returning to St. Ouen's manor-house, a road running round it leads to the parish church, which is built on a height, but possesses no architectural beauty whatever. Its steeple forms a land mark which is seen at a considerable distance from the coast, and is of great service to vessels approaching the island ; it is kept white for that purpose. From the church, a road leads down to the valley and meadows beneath, in which is a large sheet of water, of about twenty-five acres, called La Mer de St. Ouen, or St. Ouen's pond ; it is close to the sea, and but little elevated above its level. This part of the bay is lined with Martello towers, one of which, called La Rocco, at a little distance from the land, is only to be reached on foot when the tide is quite out ; and during the winter is often for many days, and sometimes even weeks together, wholly inaccessible from the violence with which the surf breaks upon this exposed and desolated shore. It is generally inhabited by two artillery men.

From St. Onen's, as well as St. Peter's, roads have been cut across the open and bleak high grounds of this part of the island ; in the middle of which stand St. Peter's barracks, substantial stone buildings capable of receiving a considerable number of men : they are, however, now but seldom occupied, the small size of the garrison during peace, requiring all the troops to be stationed in St. Helier's. From the barracks, an excellent road runs directly across the Quenvais in the parish of St. Brelade's to the church, passing General Don's farm, where the attempt to fertilize and cultivate these extensive wastes, has been already noticed.

The accumulation of sand which has reduced to such barrenness a surface of land, that, if credit may be attached to long continued report, was formerly so fertile and productive that no man considered himself sufficiently wealthy unless he possessed a farm there, was supposed to have been a punishment incurred by the inhabitants of the place in consequence of their inhumanity to some shipwrecked strangers.

It is related that about the year 1495, five Spanish ships were cast away in the depth of winter on that part of the coast. Four of the vessels were, with their crews, totally lost ; the fifth having been thrown on the shore, all on board, with the exception of one man, were able to preserve their lives ; but, upon landing, were stripped by the islanders, robbed of all the property they had saved, and were unable to recover it, though the influence of ecclesiastical authority was exerted in their behalf. This barbarity and contempt of the church, was supposed to have called down a divine judgment, and the whole district was so covered with sand blown over it by a tempest, that all its boasted fertility was destroyed, and it became no less remarkable for its sterility.

It is now intersected in various directions with good

roads which are easily kept in repair from the excellence of the gravelly materials of which they are composed, and which the neighbourhood abundantly supplies.

Upon an eminence above the Church of St. Brelade, stands La Moye house, formerly the property of the Pipon family ; and upon a hillock in an adjoining field, is an old font of Mont Mado stone, which is supposed to have been removed from some church, probably from that of the parish in which it now stands, during the ascendancy of the presbyterians, whose former influence may be remarked in the absence of baptismal fonts and communion tables from most of the churches, that of St. Helier amongst the number ; and though no objection now exists to the introduction of them, yet the places where the latter should stand being for the most part occupied with pews which have become private property, it has not been found possible to restore them except in a very few instances.

The situation of St. Brelade's church, the most ancient in the island, is highly picturesque. It stands on one side of the beautiful bay, on the edge of the water, which at high tide washes the boundaries of the burying ground. Though possessing no attempt at architectural ornament, it is still a singular and interesting object. In the church-yard stands the only one of the chapels now existing which were of an earlier date than any of the churches : it was called La Chapelle des Pêcheurs. It retains no appearance of having been devoted to the service of God, and is converted into a store for the reception of the artillery of the militia of the district ; yet we must remember, as we behold it, that it was in these chapels that the sound of the Gospel was first heard, and the blessings of Christianity taught. On the walls some remains of rude and ancient paintings, representing scriptural subjects, are observable ; but the great anti-

quity which some persons are inclined to assign to them may be disputed.

From the church, the road runs along the bay, and rising up the opposite hill, crosses the projecting land of the seigniorie of Noirmont, belonging to Commissary-General Pipon, who has a handsome house on part of his domain, from the hills of which, the most beautiful views of the bay of St. Aubin's are obtained; the road descends into the town of St. Aubin, whence it skirts the bay to St. Helier's. When the tide is low, the distance of nearly a mile can be saved by crossing the singularly dry and firm sands, and thus avoiding the circuitous path of the high road.

In thus having described, or rather enumerated, some of the principal natural beauties of the Island, and some of its most distinguishing remains of antiquity, it must not be supposed that every thing has been noticed that is worthy of observation; little more has been given than a relation of those objects to which enquiry should be particularly inclined, and of these much remains to be learnt. So also in other parts of the volume many subjects have been, from necessity, merely glanced upon, of which some persons might perhaps have desired a fuller account.

But if to those for whom this work was particularly intended, a general, though superficial knowledge of the various local peculiarities and early history of the island, with some insight into the nature of its political institutions may have been given, these pages will have effected the wish of the writer, and accomplished the purpose for which they were designed.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Shows the population of Jersey, and the number of inhabited houses in the year 1831, when the last census was taken.

Parishes.	Inhabited houses.	Number of Families.	Number of Houses building.	Uninhabited Houses.	Families chiefly employed in agriculture.	Families employed in trade, manufactures, & handicraft.	Families not comprised in the preceding classes.	Men and children of the male sex.	Women and children of the female sex.	Total 1831.	Populat. in 1821.
St. Helier	1917	3319	31	79	146	1957	1216	7298	8729	16027	10118
St. Saviour	305	429	2	2	157	173	99	1032	1164	2196	1687
St. Peter	315	384	2	6	202	146	36	1028	1122	2150	1854
Trinity	294	369		1	252	86	31	1001	1037	2038	2048
Grouville	200	363	6		164	158	41	1000	1080	2080	1917
St. Brelade	307	482	3	9	128	191	113	953	1116	2069	1854
St. Lawrence	323	408	2	2	247	127	64	962	1081	2043	1872
St. Martin	307	397	1	2	215	172	10	928	1021	1956	1691
St. Owen	337	358	2	1	256	92	3	930	986	1916	2081
St. John	264	404		6	182	160	62	887	968	1855	1657
St. Clement	173	240		3	73	154	14	536	679	1215	938
St. Mary	158	191	1	4	113	64	11	451	526	977	1020
TOTAL.....	4990	7292	50	115	2102	3490	1700	17006	19576	36582	28737

TABLE OF MILES

Shewing the distance from the Square,

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Y.</i>
To St. Clement's Church.....	2	4	66
Grouville Barracks, by ditto.....	4	0	99
Grouville Church.....	2	6	66
Grouville Barracks.....	3	3	132
Gorey.....	4	1	0
Mont Orgueil Castle.....	4	6	33
St. Saviour's Church.....	1	2	99
St. Martin's Church.....	3	6	66
Rozel Barracks.....	5	6	0
Trinity Church.....	3	6	0
Bouley Bay.....	4	6	0
St. Peter's Church.....	4	6	4
St. Ouen's Church.....	6	2	0
St. Laurence's Church.....	3	2	0
St. John's Church.....	5	5	68
St. Mary's Church.....	5	6	0
St. Brelade's Church.....	5	4	0
St. Aubin's Pier.....	3	6	132

FINIS.



